The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,946—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1893.

[illegible] "VALETTA."

THE STEAMER "VALETTA" IS expected to ARRIVE here on SUNDAY afternoon, [illegible] landed at the Apollo Bunder. Heavy Baggage at the VICTORIA DOCK.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

[illegible]ULAR AND ORIENTAL [illegible] COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
[illegible]	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	R. F. Briscoe	14th ,,
[illegible]	5046	[illegible]	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	760	E. Street	28th ,,
[illegible]	3070	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
[illegible]	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
[illegible]	5046	[illegible]	A. C. Loggin	18th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A. W. Adamson	25th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
[illegible]	4113	500	W. A. Seaton	11th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
[illegible]ULAR	[illegible]	[illegible]	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	E. Crewe	25th March.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A. R. Daniell	8th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	500	T. F. Creery	15th ,,
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
[illegible]HAWUR	[illegible]	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
[illegible]THAGE	5013	1800	M. de Horne	22nd April.
[illegible]	3850	500	H. T. Weighell	29th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

[illegible] marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to [illegible] at Marseilles.

[illegible] marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta [illegible], and London.

[illegible] proceed to Aden only, and Passengers [illegible] to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and [illegible].

[illegible] Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers [illegible] there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No [illegible] for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

[illegible] and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

[illegible] Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at [illegible] before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

11th Jan. 24th Jan.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH.
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 8, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb. 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,191	750	1st Mar. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,192	500	22nd Jan. 1893.
ORION	G. Walluschnig	2,832	500	22nd Feb. ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS,

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,460	350	8th Jan.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, January 6, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3,560	C. Hillcoat	12th Jan.,'93
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes	21st Jany.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings : Bombay, January 3, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

12th Jan., 9th Feb., 9th March, 1893.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec., 16, 1892

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About
NIAGARA	3160	J. MacConochie	12th Jan. for Plymouth.
ETOLIA	3159	R. Jones	19th Feb. ,,
LYCIA	3127	McNay	28th Feb. ,,

These Steamers carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, are fitted with Electric Light, and have all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

[illegible] ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth accommodation [illegible] individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway [illegible] to all parts of the Globe.

[illegible] TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available [illegible] and allowing breaks of Journey at all places.

[illegible] with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at [illegible], Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and [illegible] Continental Ports and Cities.

[illegible] PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any [illegible] World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Militar[illegible] to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident [illegible] Passengers' Baggage effected.

[illegible] and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued [illegible] in all parts of the World.

[illegible] the Exchange of the day.

[illegible] BANK NOTES, &c., bought and sold.

[illegible] ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when [illegible] not fall below Rs. 1,000.

[illegible]. Rate of interest on application.

[illegible] AND PENSIONS collected and every [illegible] and Money Agency transacted.

[illegible] free on application.

[illegible]Y : 13, Rampart Row.

[illegible]TA : Old Court House Street.

S[illegible] AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
[illegible]RINARY SURGEONS.
[illegible]AMINATION CERTIFICATES,

[illegible] and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses [illegible] on Commission Sale, Rs. [illegible] per [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 11th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 7th January, 10 a.m. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 8th January, 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 tons, on the 12th January, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th January, 1893.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at—

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool .... ,, KING BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Securities. DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28. "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31. "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

"LOCHGORM" in 1 Gallon "DEMIJOHNS," Rs. 15.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

CROFT & Co.	Oporto.
[illegible] HINE & Co.	Cognac.
GONSALEZ BYAS & Co.	Xeres De La Frontera.
BARKHAUSEN & CIE	Bordeaux.
HUNT, ROOPE, TEAGE & Co	Oporto.
GUICHARD-POTHERET & FILS	Chalons-Sur-Saone.
CH. DE. CAZANOVE	Reims.
ARMANDE FRERES	Epernay.
JULES GRIMMOND	Cognac.
TOTTENHAM BREWERY	Tottenham Lager Beer
LOWTON & CARDER	London.
GRIMM & HOLTHUSEN	Bordeaux.
JAMES ROBINSON & Co	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
BLACK & GAYFORD	London.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FROM ABOVE FIRMS

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank), Bank Street, Bombay,
OR
MESSRS. DENNISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.

Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.

High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers, AT LOOM PRICES!

SAVING, 50 PER CENT.

HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.

Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres:

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

THE FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

DRESS SUITS.

SHIRTS FOR DRESS.

DRESS GLOVES, TIES.

SOCKS FOR DRESS.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY, HOSIERS.

NOTICES.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

HAVE

REMOVED

TO

SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS,

HUMMUM STREET,

AND

WILL INAUGURATE

THE OPENING

OF THEIR

NEW PREMISES

BY A

CLEARANCE SALE

During January

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

NEW GOODS.

LARGE QUANTITIES

OF

GOODS OF ALL KINDS

Will be sold off at

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

THOUSANDS OF BOOKS

AT

8, 9, 10 ANNAS PER SHILLING,

According to value.

THIS WILL BE A

GRAND OPPORTUNITY

Of making

CHEAP PURCHASES

OF

BOOKS,

FANCY AND LEATHER GOODS,

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BINOCULARS,

AND A

GREAT VARIETY OF

SUNDRY ARTICLES,

Too numerous to mention.

PERSONAL SELECTION

AND

CASH PAYMENT

Will be necessary as

LISTS CANNOT BE ISSUED

Or correspondence entered into with

regard to

REDUCED STOCK.

ORDINARY BUSINESS

Will go on as usual during the Sale.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,

SIRDAR'S BUILDINGS.

HUMMUM STREET,

BOMBAY.

CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE.
TREACHER & COMPANY.

We import the strongest and MOST DURABLE
CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE
Of the newest and most BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS and finish.
Our TABLE PLATE will last for
TWENTY YEARS,
AND OUR
TABLE CUTLERY
is known throughout the East for its wear-resisting Qualities and Superior Finish.

THE LARGEST STOCK
of Electro-plate in the Western Presidency.
CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS
For the Table, and Pocket Scissors, Razors, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION,
Special Terms to Messes, Hotels, Railways, &c.

THE COMPANY'S CATALOGUE FOR 1893,
IS NOW READY AND WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WHISKY IN JARS.
"BACHELOR'S JARS."

Containing 1, 2, or 4 Gallons of the Best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be refilled.

PRICE Per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.
VALUE of Jars allowed on return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

THE WHISKY OF THE DAY!

WILLIAM, TEACHER & SONS'

"HIGHLAND CREAM."

EIGHT YEARS OLD. GUARANTEED.

OBTAINABLE OF ALL DEALERS AND AT ALL RAILWAY STATIONS FROM AND INCLUDING "VICTORIA TERMINUS." Ask your Wine Merchant for William, Teacher & Sons' "HIGHLAND CREAM," and if you cannot get it write to the Sole Agents, who will give you the address of the nearest Merchant who has it.

C. E. PHILLIMORE & Co., BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING

From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.

ANY COLOUR.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	.. ..	Annas 8
PER 1,000 ,,	.. ..	Rs. 5 0

GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	.. ..	Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 ,,	.. ..	,, 17 0

GOLD AND COLOURS.
Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.

100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate	Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate	,, 4 0

Other lines, such as Address and Club, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.

We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.

SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND. Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

INVITATION CARDS.
Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
- KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
- EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
- RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
- FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
- "NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
- BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.

TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.

TURKISH, in ½lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.

CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against [illegible] imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public are requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box [illegible] above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR [illegible] AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.
[illegible] ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

APPROVED WATCHES
CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed [illegible] and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter [illegible] all the latest impr[illegible] and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	[illegible]
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a large [illegible] Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	5[illegible]
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	[illegible]
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and [illegible]

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.

The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."

SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS

DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS

Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India [illegible]

MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTI[illegible]
CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVE[illegible] the following [illegible]

Per [illegible] of [illegible] Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST [illegible]
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladie[illegible]
,, 1 Large ,, ,, ...	5 12	,, 5 Medium ....
		,, 4 Large ....
		,, 6 Largest ....

D. MACROPOLO.
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GO[illegible] RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PIL[illegible]

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of th[illegible] Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in [illegible]ing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functi[illegible] kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, [illegible] solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off [illegible] kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, [illegible] and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED

GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; [illegible] females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been [illegible] the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is [illegible] ed. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength [illegible] of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India, [illegible] particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, [illegible] "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and [illegible] imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPA[illegible]
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POON[illegible]

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under [illegible]

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by [illegible] causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and continued [illegible] of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, [illegible]

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO [illegible]

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any British House [illegible] "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading [illegible]

HUNTLEY AND P[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GAIETY THEATRE.
10TH WEEK.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
AUDRAN'S GREAT COMIC OPERA
"LA MASCOTTE."
MONDAY, JANUARY 9TH,
(FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.)
Messrs. GILBERT & GROSSMITH'S
LATEST LONDON SENSATION
"HASTE TO THE WEDDING,"
(AN OPERATIC COMEDY.)
THURSDAY, JANUARY 12TH.
MISS DECIMA.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 13TH.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED TO
MISS VERA PATEY,
WHEN WILL BE PERFORMED
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.
PRICES as the GUTTA-PERCHA GIRL.
... ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Box Plan at ... Commence at ...
... NDY & Co., Ld.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

...RDAY 7TH JAN., 4 P.M., AFTERNOON.
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
...MERISM, SPIRITISM, AND IMMITATING
250 DIFFERENT VOICES,
...Y PROFESSOR W. GR. MELLINI.
...ED PRICES:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 1-8; Dress ... Stalls, As. 8, and Gallery and Pit, As. 4.
For School Children Special Arrangement.
... for the Performance will be SOLD from 10 o'clock, ... ning in the Theatre.

PUBLIC FAREWELL MEETING
TO MR. HENRY VARLEY
Will be held at the
FRAMJEE COWASJEE HALL
...NDAY EVENING NEXT, AT 8 P.M.

...eting will be open to all, and several ... and Gentlemen will attend and take part ... Proceedings.

...NAL ADDRESS will be given by Mr. VAR... on TUESDAY NIGHT, 10th inst., at the ...TIST CHURCH, Bellasis Road, Byculla, at ...ck.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
...ERLAND SUMMARY.

...BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY, ...red for despatch by each Overland Mail for ... contains, in addition to all the news of the ... specially-written Market and Freight Report ... digested Summary of Events.

...al Subscription (in advance) ......Rs. 12.
... Copy ....As. 4
...Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

LOST.
...TY-FOUR SHARES CERTIFI...ES, BANK of BENGAL, in the name of JEE... HORMUSJEE GUZDER, between Old Police ... Great Western Hotel.
...n returning to the owner will be rewarded,
...EVANJEE HORMUSJEE GUZDER.
...y, 1893.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
...E is hereby given that a DIVIDEND ...he Half-Year ended 31st December last, at the ...Per Cent. Per Annum, (Free from Income-Tax) ...able on application on and after MONDAY, the ... Registered Shareholders on 31st December, 1892.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
...th January, 1893.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
...E is hereby given that the TRANS-...BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from ... 13th, to FRIDAY, the 27th instant, both days ...

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
...th January, 1893.

...AY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
... MONTHLY MEETING called for ... instant, ... of motions to the following ... proposed ... (1) By Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Esq., ... Thomas Blaney, Esq., that the salary of the ... be raised to Rs. 3,000 a month and ... provided in the Budget for such salary ... Cowasjee Hormusjee, Esq., that the ... be raised from Rs. 31,000 to Rs. 34,000 to ... granted to Mr. Rienzi Walton; (3) ... Esq., that the Commissioner be ... information as to lapsed grants. ...ted to the Corporation.) That ... Town Duties be decreased from ... at the grant for General Office ... from Rs. 3,372 to Rs 4,936. ... the Assessment Book be reduced ... That the grant for wages, Love ... reduced from Rs. 15,756 to Rs. ... Public Lighting be passed at ... the Gas Lamps being fully lighted ... That the grant for repairs to ... 22,172 to Rs. 15,000. That the ... reduced from Rs. 3,63,345 to ... should not be sanctioned on ... for roads in Agripada, but ... for that purpose should be ... already made be adjusted. ... completed with all possible ...

H. W. BARROW,
M... ...

...PRESS Co., LD.
... લી., લીમીટેડ.

...n that the 18th ...ENERAL MEETING of ... Company will be held at its ... Lane, Fort on SATUR-... 1893, at 4 P.M., to transact the ...

... the Audited Accounts and ... ending 30th September, 1892.

... in the room of those who retire ... for re-election.

... for the year 1892-93 and to fix ...

... Board of Directors,
... જેઠાની કુંo.
...JEE, JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
... 93.

...BOOKS of the above Company ... 21st January, 1893, both days ...

...YPEWRITER HEAD-QUARTERS.
...NCY FOR EVERY TYPEWRITER.
... GENERAL TYPEWRITING OFFICES.
...S REPAIRED AND EXCHANGED.
...ND AND TYPEWRITING CLASS.
... BRIEF LONGHAND.
...TYPEWRITER STATIONERS.
...ms and Prospectus on Application.
THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.,
13, HORNBY ROW.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the will of (BAI DIWALIBAI (widow of DOOLUBDAS NARSIDAS) late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased,
NARUNDASS CULLIANDAS, the Executor named in the Will of the said deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 19th day of December, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and ...ty-two, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

W. LANE.
The 19th Day of December, 1892.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
...t of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of ...on, arrivals and departures of Vessels during ... Vessels expected from Out and Home ...
...ment.
... in advance....Rs 10.
......Annas. 4.
..., Esplanade Road, Fort.

... CHRONOMETER ...REPAIRS.
...AIR DEPARTMENT is in the ... of Specially Trained and Experienced ... Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with good workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
...WELL... ...D WATCHMAKERS,
... ...ND POONA.

NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL BAND PRACTISING DAILY. Full ORCHESTRA and BRASS BAND ... engaged for Dances, Balls, Wedding Parties, and ... for Native States. It played for six months at Victoria Gardens at the request of the Municipal Commission. Apply to

P. C. FERNANDES,
Director, late Band Sergeant, 21st Marine Battalion,
Dhobi Talao.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 20 LOGS of TEAKWOOD SQUARED; not less than 10 ft. long by 18" by 18" for delivery at the Company's Premises, Byculla, Bombay.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tender must be sealed, superscribed, "Tender for Teak Timber," and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, be delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay ... January, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th January, 1893.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of

Rs. 25 0 0	per share of	Rs. 500	0 0	paid up,
Rs. 12 8 0	" "	Rs. 250	0 0	"
Rs. 6 4 0	" "	Rs. 125	0 0	"
Rs. 3 2 0	" "	Rs. 62	8 0	"
Re. 1 9 0	" "	Rs. 31	4 0	"

for the half-year ended December 31st, 1892, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st JANUARY, 1893, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names AR on the Register on the 9th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, January 2, 1893.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend), a Rs. 7-8-0 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1892, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st January, 1893, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, January 2, 1893.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend), of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1892, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st January, 1893, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, January 2, 1893.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of, a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share of Rs. 500 paid up, and Rs. 12-8 per Share of Rs. 250 paid up, for the half-year ended December 31st, 1892, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st January, 1893, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

NOTICE is also given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, January 2, 1893. Agents.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of, and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half year ended December 31st, 1892, has been declared and made PAYABLE on and after the 21st January, 1893, to SHAREHOLDERS whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 10th to 20th JANUARY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, January 2, 1893. Agents.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer, Mhow, up to 31st January, 1893, for the supply of Miscellaneous and other STORES (more or less) to the Mhow Arsenal from 1st April, 1893, up to the 31st March, 1894. The term "more" includes the supply of stores if required up to 25 per cent in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the stores (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily (Sundays and holidays excepted).

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of Two Rupees for each set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at Twelve (during Noon) Tuesday, the 31st January ... are invited to at end. ... ...able from the undersigned.

All furth... ...

E. S. BROOKE, Captain, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.
Mhow, 31st December, 1892.

WANTED.

WANTED, for the JACOB SASSOON MILLS, an experienced COTTON PURCHASER and SELECTOR. Apply to

S. A. NATHAN,
Superintendent, Mills,
at E. D. Sassoon & Co.'s Office, 2, Rampart Row.

WANTED,

FOR a COFFEE CURING and BONE CRUSHING ESTABLISHMENT at Hunsur (Mysore Province), a young practical ENGINEER (European) to take charge of the Machinery, and make himself generally useful. Salary, with partially furnished bungalow, Rs. 250 a month. Apply, with copies of Testimonials, to

E. MEYNELL,
Mercena, Coorg.

WANTED,

FOR the Poona Cantonment Committee, an EXECUTIVE OFFICER, to be under the direct control of the Secretary, and to assist that officer in the supervision of Conservancy Accounts and General Administration of the Cantonment.

He must be a man of active and business habits, able to ride, thoroughly acquainted with accounts and the usual routine of an office, and the principles of Sanitation.

Pay Rs. 300 per mensem, with an allowance of Rs. 25, per mensem, as carriage allowance.

Pay, subject to approved service, to rise by yearly increments of Rs. 20, to a maximum salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.

Intending applicants should forward with their testimonials in original (which will be returned) a certificate of birth, duly authenticated by a Magistrate.

The successful candidate will be required to give security to the extent of Rs. 2,000, which security will have to be of the class mentioned in Section 39, New Cantonment Code, published in General Orders of the Government of India, No. 634, dated 1st July, 1892.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to 15th February, 1893.

The selected candidate will be required to take up his duties on the 1st April, 1893.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.
Poona, 26th December, 1892.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—
30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our works under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
255, ARTHUR ROAD,
(Near the Railway Station)
CHINCHPOOGLY, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring at thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will ... her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept. 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course, will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A fee of Rs. 1 only is made to ... ...

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
Chinchpoogly,
BOMBAY.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY ... ... Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period, granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold, ... received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ...	£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	£250,000
RESERVE FUND	£223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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ROBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, ... (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office..........3, PRINCE'S STREET, ...

London Bankers....{THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld. THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund..............................$	33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
46, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP..............	£1,000,000
(With power to increase to	£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS	£100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
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A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
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BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office..............	14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia......	TEHERAN.
Branches at	BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at..............	BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers	MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital and Reserves...................Rs.	15,55,867
Working Capital........................ "	1,09,38,688

HEAD OFFICE: MADRAS. BRANCH: RAWAL PINDI.
SUB-AGENCY: MURREE.
PARIS BANKING COMPANY and THE ALLIANCE BANK, LD.,
Bartholomew Lane.

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A copy of General Rules of Business and Opening Credit forms will be forwarded on application to the Head Office or Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
1st July, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£	1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£	500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£	100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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CIGARS.
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BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5		"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS...............................	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS......................	3	"	"	200

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McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

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Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work and Mental and Physical Depression, is
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS
The Only Forms known to be a Safe and Certain Cure
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
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This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa,* and *Atony of the Uterus.*
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(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

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References in India: REV. C. H. L. WRIGHT, M. A., Chaplain, Secunderabad, Deccan; BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. C. GROSE, Medical Staff, Dalhousie, Punjab; COLONEL H. HUGHES-HALLETT, Jubbulpore, C. I.; and R. N. HODGES, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief L. R. B. B. Railway, Lucknow.

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At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday		....	Rs.	7	7 0
At age 25	do.	....	"	8	5 0
At age 30	do.	....	"	9	7 0
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At age 40	do.	....	"	12	11 0
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ABOUT THE
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1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven and a half Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.,	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	" 1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	" 2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ..	M 4,000,000

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

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Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.......................£7,894,357

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Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£833,076
" 1885	£986,107
" 1891	£1,607,030

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POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have ... Premium reduced. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods or Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent. REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured save either Alexandria or Port Said.

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1881 ....£4,673,299 | 1891 ....£7,...
1886 ....£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years ....

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KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOS...

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, ROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS ... species of insect. Sportsmen will find this ... destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for ... The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that ... genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS ... Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEET... appearance and taste, furnishing a ... administering the only certain remedy for ... THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly ... paration and is especially adapted for ... Sold by all Chemists.
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OVERLAND SUMMARY.
... ...

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SHARE AND STOCK LIST.

[illegible]

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

[illegible]

PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

PRICES OF BULLION.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

[illegible]

EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

PERMANENTLY CURED.—[illegible] Deafness and Noises in the Head [illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall.
School Final Examination Results.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p. m.
Aryan Social Union, Mr. D. M. Dave's Lecture, People's Free Reading Room and Library, 8-30 p.m.
The Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi New High School, Hornby Road, Fort, 5 p.m.
Mr. Varley's Lecture, Y. M. C. A., 8-30 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Greatham (s), from Cardiff; Purulia (s), Busreh; and Tanjore (s), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Veta (s), for Tuticorin; Waverley (s), Nowshera (s), and Hazara (s), Calcutta; Vestal (schr), Damaun; and Maple Branch (s), Chittagong.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Tanjore entered the dock yesterday, and the s.s. Mahanady left it on Thursday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Galatea and Idar left the dock on Thursday.

BOMBAY CYLING CLUB.—The members will ride to Bandora to-morrow morning. Members will meet at the Bandstand at 6-15, and at the Parsee Statue at 6-45.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday, the 9th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Bushire, per extra s. s. Lawrence, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m., on Monday, the 9th instant.

PROFESSOR MELLINI.—Professor Mellini, who has given several highly interesting performances in the Novelty Theatre is to give another hypnotic entertainment, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the same theatre.

THE NAWAB OF JUNJEERA.—The Nawab of Junjeera arrived in Bombay, on Thursday last, with forty followers, by the steamer Savitree, and landed at the Apollo Bunder. He is now residing at Walkeshwar.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A LAD.—Baloo Ramjee, residing at Colbhat, reports to the police that his son Luxmon, about fourteen years of age, who is employed as a servant, left his house, on the 24th ultimo, and has not since been heard of. He had with him Rs. 6 in cash.

REPORTED LOSS OF SHARES.—Mr. Jeewanji Hormusjee Guzdar, of the Great Western Hotel, residing at Rampart Row, has reported to the police that on Thursday last he dropped somewhere twenty-four shares of the Bank of Bengal and a receipt of the nominal value of Rs. 24,000.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDEN.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Victoria Gardens this evening, at 5 p. m., the following programme :—

Quadrille	Olympia	Williams.
Overture	Die Heimkehr aus der Fremde	Mendelssohn.
Selection	Die Zigeunerin	Balfe.
Gavotte	Der erste kuss	Schubert.
Valse	Liebestraume	Roeder.
Polka	Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay	Meissler.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 5-30, this evening :—

March	Boccacio	Suppe.
Introduction and Bride Chorus of the 3rd Act from Lohengrin		R. Wagner.
Valse	Little Gleaners	Otto Roeder.
Caprice	Little Flatterer	Eilenberg.
Chorus of Pilgrims and Song to the Evening Star Tannhauser		R. Wagner.
Ulan Call		Eilenberg.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE BANDORA HILL.—To-morrow the following programme will be played by the St. Joseph's Band, on the Bandora Hill, opposite the Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Sanitarium, at 5-30p. m. :—

March	Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-aye	H J Cook.
Valse	My Thoughts	J H Massey.
Fantasia	Les Amoureaux	Ch Leibert.
Song	D'Souza's Famous Tea	Francis Conceicao.
Quadrille	Little Paulina	J Henkel.
Fantasia	Magenta	Ripley.
Polka		
Galop	The Spirit of the Ball	By Otto Fitzgerald, arrgd by F. Conceicao.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Panchvati, Nasik, 5,156 patients were treated in the month of December last. Amongst them 3,531 were Hindoos; 1,496 Mahomedans; 31 Parsees; and 98 Christians. Of the Hindoos treated at the abovementioned dispensary 357 were from Panchvati; 2,380 from Nasik, and 794 from adjacent villages. Of the Mahomedans 32 were from Panchvati, 1,304 from Nasik, and 160 from adjacent villages. 31 Parsees were from Nasik only, and of the Christians 20 were from Nasik, and 78 from other villages; 36 minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were also performed during the month.

MR. HENRY VARLEY.—The interest in this gentleman's addresses continues to increase and no doubt will do so until his Mission in the city closes. Mr. Varley holds a special reading this day at Framjee Cowasjee Hall, at 5-30, on What is Eternal Life ? ; at 8-30 by special request a lecture on "the Advantages and Obligations of Chastity," at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Apollo Bunder; to-morrow (Sunday) at Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder; at 11 o'clok at the Framjee Cowasjee Hall; and two special addresses at 5-30 and 8 o'clock. Monday night at 8 there will be a farewell public meeting at which several addresses will be given by ministers and gentlemen interested in Mr. Varley's visit to this city. A final address will be given at the Baptist Church, Bellasis Road, on Tuesday night, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Varley leaves for Poona, on Wednesday morning.

THE SECOND UDICHYA BRAHMASAMAJ.—The second Udichya Brahmasamaj or the social conference of the Udichya Brahmins of India, was held at Wadhwan, in Kathyawar, during the Christmas holidays. Mr. Kevelram Mavji Dave, B.A., LL.B., was in the chair. About 700 delegates from different parts of India were present. Amongst those present were Rao Bahadoor Pranjivandas Viswanath, manager of the Vadia State in Kathiawar, Messrs. Vibhakerlalji, of Mathura, Chiranjivilalji, Deputy Collector of Sitapur, N.-W. P., Bhudharbhai Prannath, Jetashanker Harsharam, Vakil Narotam, Kashiram Sevakram, M. A., Manishanker Gaurishanker, B. A., LL. B., Morarji Naranji, B.A., Dasai Ranchodlal Amritram, Girijashanker Kashiram, Manishanker Mulshanker, Kalianji Punjuram, Jagunnath Kashavram, Vakil Rattonji Madhavji, Damoderdas Sankleswar, Nanalal Devshanker, and others. Resolutions with regard to the early marriages, caste dinners, and other such bad customs prevailing in the caste, were passed. An educational fund was opened, and about Rs. 3,500 were subscribed on the spot, and a resolution to the effect that at the time of marriage and other such ceremony not less than a rupee should be sent towards the fund was also passed. Contributions and letters encouraging the "Brahma-Samaj" were received from Baishri Moghibai Rani Saheb of Gondal, Thakore Saheb of Limdi, and others. Mr. Girijashanker Kashiram Dwivedy and Mr. Prangovind Rajaram were appointed as general and joint secretaries respectively, for the next year and it was settled to hold the third conference at Bombay in the month of the December, 1893. After three days' sittings the meeting was dissolved with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman and the members of the Reception Committee of Wadhwan and others.

HOW THE MARWAREES LEND.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, Heera Raghunath and others who are Marwaree money-lenders, sued Raja Meyam and his son Kurson Raja, before Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, for the recovery of Rs. 500, being the amount of two promissory notes passed by the defendants in favour of the plaintiff on the 21st of September last, and Rs. 500 as interest on the principal. The second defendant, who appeared in person, asked his Honour to make the decree payable by instalments, stating that he was a potter and earned from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 a month. His father was an old man, about 70 years of age, and was physically unable to do any work. The original sum lent by the plantiff was a small one, but he had to sign two promissory notes for Rs. 250 each, the one being for the amount actually lent, the other being passed as a penalty bond. The interest on these two promissory notes amounted to Rs. 500 as would be seen from the plaint. He tried to effect a settlement of the suit, but failed to do so on account of the heavy rate of interest demanded from him by the plaintiff. Besides this debt, he had been paying two other instalments into Court, one of Rs. 25 and the other of Rs. 15 a month; and he, therefore, requested his Honour to make the present decree payable by a monthly instalment of Rs. 10.

The first plaintiff asked his Honour to make the decree payable by Rs. 50 a month.

Mr. Chitty remarked that half the sum claimed for was on account of interest on the principal; and taking into consideration this fact and the circumstance that the defendant was paying two other instalments of Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 respectively, he passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the amount sued for, together with Rs. 73 as costs, and made it payable by monthly instalment of Rs. 15.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription, paid into the Bank of Bombay, is acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Dosibai Jehangir	5	0	0
Mr. Kanokmal Monoot Pipha	40	0	0
Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar	30	0	0
Total Rs.	75	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged. Rs.	97,028	9	2
Grand Total......Rs.	97,103	9	2
Amount Promised......Rs.	97,428	9	2

The following additional subscription has been promised (80th list) :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Dosibai Jehangir	5	0	0
Mr. Kanokmal Monoot Pipha	40	0	0
Mr. Shantaram Narayan Dabholkar	30	0	0
Total Rs.	75	0	0
Subscriptions already promised Rs.	97,428	9	2
Grand Total Rs.	97,503	9	2

H. A. ACWORTH,
[illegible]
HARKISONDAS NAROTUMDAS,
[illegible]

Bombay, 6th Jan.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CHOLERA has broken out in Trevandrum. Four fatal cases are already reported. It is said that the disease was imported by pilgrims returning from witnessing the *Ashtami* ceremony at Vycome, in North Travancore, where the epidemic was prevailing.

A WORKING model of the No. 1 Kakenkotta Kheddah (Mysore) in which the Viceroy and party witnessed the operation of capturing wild elephants in November last, has just been completed by Mr. Theobald for the Chicago Exhibition. The model is nearly five feet square, and the river and trenches are cut out of the solid base of teak. A small pamphlet giving a detailed description of the Kheddah is being written by Mr. Theobald, and will shortly be published.

THERE has been a heavy fall of snow at Dalhousie. It also rained there for 24 hours on the 31st ultimo. The agricultural anxiety is now relieved, and the canals will now be closed for repairs.

ALTHOUGH it is very late for the purpose, it is hoped that Maharaja Sir Bir Shamsher Singh of Nepal will be able to modify the programme of his tour in the Punjab, so as to be present at Lahore on the occasion of Lord Roberts' entertainment.

DR. HULTZSCH, the Government Epigraphist, has presented to the Government Central Museum, Madras, an enlarged photographic copy (about ten feet square) of an inscription on a rock near Siddapura, in the Chitaldroog District, Mysore Province. The inscription is said to date as far back as the Asoka period, and is technically described as of "Devanam Puje Pujadasi."

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT has approved of Mr. Tute's scheme for the construction of a light railway or tramway from Raniganj to Lahiri Hat or Atwari. It is urged in support of the proposal that all the traffic from this part of the country has at present to find its way out either by Domer or Haldibari, and that the amount is increasing year by year. The country through which the line would pass is the richest in jute and rice in the district, and it would be a direct means of communication with the great fair at Aluakawa, held in November, and with Nekmard, the still larger gathering which occurs annually in March. Mr. Tute in his memorandum on the subject states his conviction that the line would pay, while the Lieutenant-Governor is in favour of the scheme on administrative grounds. In forwarding Mr. Tute's memorandum Sir Charles Elliott recommends that, although the Government of India may not be able to take up the project at present, the line should be surveyed and estimated for.

THE death is recorded in the Australian newspapers of Mr. Edward Salmon, who was till recently employed in the Madras Salt Department. The deceased was an intelligent young man, being a perfect master of the French language besides having no inconsiderable acquaintance with German and other Continental languages. In the short time that he was in India, he mastered both Tamil and Telugu and earned the Government rewards in these vernaculars. He was also a good cricketer, and often played in Madras and Mofussil matches. The deceased was a son of the late Mr. Salmon, a Barrister of Madras (a contemporary of Messrs. George Norton, Ormsby, Branson, the father of the present Advocate-General, and other worthies) and was married to Mademoiselle Jumeau, a sister of Monsieur Jumeau, a well-known official of Pondicherry.

The net export of gold from this country during the first eight months of the current financial year was 276½ lakhs of rupees in value. The value of the net silver import during the same period was 727¾ lakhs, showing a balance in favour of imports of about 451½ lakhs.

IN the Calcutta Golf tournament, the tie for the record prize over the Dum-Dum links was won by Mr. Macnair who beat Mr. Dunbar. In the foursome tournament Mrs. Bryant and Mr. J. C. R. Johnston beat Mrs. Lee and Mr. Macnair. Mrs. Bryant thus wins the gold bracelet.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burma has awarded certificates of honour and other marks of approval to various persons. The most noticeable of these are Lance-Naik Sheoruttun Avasti, of the Bhamo Police Battalion, for distinguished gallantry at Fingram, where, though badly wounded, he refused to leave the advance party during a sharp engagement with the enemy; Subadar Salar Singh, Military Police, for great gallantry at Tonhon, when Lieutenant Nelson was wounded; Ma Ma Gyi, wife of the Myook of Minhla, who, during the absence of her husband, armed and despatched a body of men, who captured two notorious dacoits. The Myook of Pyindaye is rewarded in the Honours *Gazette* for his services during the abortive rebellion in Thongwa.

A VERY destructive fire broke out recently on the Glen Mary Estate, Peermaad (Travancore Hills), which entirely wrecked the tea factory. The Glen Mary Estate was one of the show gardens of the Hills and was visited by Lord Wenlock on his last tour. The factory is said to have been fitted up with the latest improvements in tea machinery and was the property of Mr. Donald Noble, at present Colombo Agent of the Bank of Madras.

THE Collector of Nilgiris has again recommended that the excise duty on country spirits be raised to a level with the tariff rate at least for the town of Ootacamund, as the tendency to smuggle country liquor into foreign liquor shops for sale as foreign liquor is very common, though difficult of detection. The Commissioner of Abkari Revenue has made inquiries on the spot and learnt that Government was being defrauded of the difference of duty by the sale of country liquor in foreign liquor shops.

A CHEERY-LOOKING cabman, named Alois Kappler, has just been summoned before a judge in Vienna for not taking sufficient care of his horse and vehicle. It was not by any means the first time that Alois had been before the tribunal. The following colloquy ensued : The Judge : You know well the reason why you stand there ?—The defendant : I do not know for certain; but I think I can guess what it's for.—The Judge : It is for leaving your horse under insufficient control. Are you guilty ?—The defendant : Few people, your honour, know what an extraordinary horse my old "Kramp" is. He is a natural. I defy any other horse to equal him in sagacity.—The Judge : And what does this art consist of you so praise in your horse ?—The defendant : When the horse is thirsty, and I have gone to my place of refreshment, he moves off with his slow and heavy tread along the streets till he arrives at the house where I am, and, putting his nose in at the window, gives a loud snort. I knows then he is thirsty. And my old "crock" gets his thirst quenched just like his master. Many's the time I've had to do penance for him, your honour, and his thirsty habits. The Judge sentenced the defendant to 24 hours' arrest. With many profuse bows to the Judge the prisoner skipped from the dock.

A SENSATIONAL suicide has occurred at Nice. The young wife of M. Mairargue, who is well known in Paris, went a short time ago to consult one of the numerous fortune-tellers who abound in the district. She was told that she would die on the birth of her first child. She was very much upset by this answer, and informed her husband of what she had been told. He immediately replied that if it were so he would die too, and he at once prepared his will. The wife was confined on December 10th, and, strange to say, died a few hours afterwards. Upon the sad news being conveyed to the husband he went to his room, placed his will in an envelope in his desk, and then shot himself through the heart.

SEVERAL attempts have been lately made in London to procure pass-books from banks for dishonest purposes. The method adopted is this : A gentlemanly-looking man sends into a particular bank a boy who asks for —'s passbook. If it is delivered, the person outside investigates the state of the account and draws cheques according to the balance available, he having first sent for a new cheque-book. In one case, at least inquiries have been made and the pass-book refused when the messenger reported that he had been sent by "a gentleman in the street." Of course the gentleman was not in the street when he was looked for.

CHEERING reports come from Keren as to the progress of the Italian colony in Africa. Especially from Agordah it is related that Baratieri's experiments promise well. The cotton plantation amongst the palms grows vigorously, and the date palms from Assab, planted on the banks of the Barka, have taken root. Baratieri hopes to instil the native populations with ideas of civilization. They are gentle by nature, but indolent and if well commanded and directed, are easily led to work well and intelligently. They are now employed largely in building roads and cultivating the fields with excellent results.

THE two new Cunard Atlantic liners will be nearly as long as the Great Eastern. Apropos of this subject, Mr. William Cunard, the head of the company that bears his name, referred the other day to the pioneering period of transatlantic steaming, when the system was necessarily in a more tentative stage, and related an anecdote of the ingenuity of one of the ship's carpenters in those early days. One of the ships came into collision, and her bow was smashed in. A bulkhead was put in at the nearest landing place to keep the water out of the ship. Then the ship carpenter put up connecting with the damaged portion of the vessel a capacious chimney, and Mr. Cunard asked him what on earth that was for. "Oh, that's for her to blow," was the reply. [illegible]

THE CHARGE OF CORRUPTION AGAINST A PUBLIC SERVANT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the case in which Superintendent Brewin charged Cooverjee Maneckjee Mody, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with accepting three sums of Rs. 10, Rs. 5, and Rs. 2 as illegal gratification, came on for further hearing before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Jardine, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported.

Bhow Anajee, in his cross-examination by Mr. Jardine, said that nobody was present when the accused took away the buckle from him. He asked the witness to bring his cart to the Police Court on the following day. After he had gone to a distance of a few yards, the accused called him back and told him not to take his cart to the court, but to send his brother to Pydownee. He was never fined before. He had been driving carts for the last two years.

Chintaman Babajee, cross-examined by Mr. Jardine, said that he was the owner of five carts, and knew the accused for the last four years. He had been a cart-driver for the last ten years, and for the last four years he had been paying a rupee to the accused every month for each cart. He never made any complaint about the matter to any body. He did not keep any account book. No body was present when he gave money to the accused on previous occasions, but on the last occasion his servant, Bala, was present. He was short of funds and so on the last occasion he delayed paying money to the accused, who threatened to have him fined. When the accused threatened him, he was alone. He never paid a bribe to anybody except the accused.

Re-examined by Mr. Little, witness said, that he never before made any complaint to the police against the accused.

Khairaj Tejpal, in his cross-examination, stated that his mucadum got him to enter Rs. 2, which he had given to the accused. The accused had never before demanded any money from him.

After some other witnesses were cross-examined the case was adjourned until the 14th instant.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, yesterday, Shunkergur, a moonim in the firm of Cashigur Heeragur, a marvadi merchant, carrying on trade at Cutch Mandvi and Bombay, was brought up on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 11,100 entrusted to him by his master. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Jardine defended the accused. The facts of the case for the prosecution are these :—The complainant is a resident of Cutch Mandvi, and carries on business at Holi Chukla, Bombay. During his absence, the accused was in sole charge of the business in Bombay. There were several entries made in the account books of the firm, one of which was to the effect that a sum of Rs. 45,000 was deposited in the Bank of Bombay through the complainant's solicitors. On inquiry the complainant learned that a sum of Rs. 6,000 was misappropriated by the accused to his own use. It was further found out that a sum of Rs. 5,000, which was left in the safe of the firm by the complainant, was also misappropriated by the accused. There was no account shown in the books kept by the accused of a sum of Rs.100, which, the prosecution alleged, had been dishonestly misappropriated by the accused. An explanation was demanded from the accused, who could not account for the three sums of money, and hence the prosecution. The case stands adjourned until the 21st instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY, 8TH JANUARY 1893.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Missa Coelestis.—Hymns 76, 318 and 219.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Revd. A. York Browne.—Hymns 78, 76 and 488.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Marchant in E flat.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-45 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.—Hymns 5, 76 and 79.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 78, 178, pt. 1, and 219.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art).

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion, and Sermon—Hymns 76, 77 and 316.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 76, 80 and 79.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 305, 217 and 331. Psalm 119. 1-8.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer. Preacher—Rev. T. R. Wade, B.D.—Hymns 93, 101 and 483.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer. Preacher—Rev. R. H. Lash, M.A.—Hymns 94, 480 and 482.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 73 and 338.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 80, 261 and 239.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Grant Road.—Preaching, 8-45 a.m. and 6 p.m. by Rev. H. A. Crane.
"Bowen" Memorial.—Preaching—Mr. Henry Varley will preach, at 11 a.m. and Miss Jessie Ackerman, of America, will speack, at 6 p.m.
Mazagon.—Sunday School, at 8 a.m. Preaching, at 6 p.m. by Mr. F. Wood.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN PARSONAGE.

(Colaba Causeway.)

11 a.m.—Rev. J. A. Macdonald.
6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
Byculla (Victoria Gardens).
9-30 a.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
6 p.m.—Rev. J. A. Macdonald.
Byculla, (Marathi.)
10-30 a.m.—Rev. S. Rahator.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—(Choral) Eucharist; Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
10 a.m.—No Service.
6 p.m.—(Choral) Evensong; Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe.
Daily—6-30 and 7 a.m.; and 8 p m.
Alms for the poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Ps. 98—tune 170.
Hy. 114.
Par. 2—tune 159.
Ps. 24—tune 390.

WHY IS IT ?

WHY is it that death should come before the allotted age 'three score and ten,' and why so many millions of human beings never live to three score and five, and why that not one in every thousand live to three score years ? We kill ourselves. Many interesting particulars are found in tables of physiologists and writers on hygiene. The eminent physiologists, Hallor and Buffon, present interesting particulars on the subject of longevity. They treat it in two ways, historical and physical. The historical side of the recitation of all facts known of the naturally ordinary and extreme duration of life and the physical aspect of the problem involves the contemplation of the great natural phases of development of the species, digestion, period of growth, and length of life.

Mankind pays too little attention to the warning voice of nature signs of approaching calamity are unheeded, the disorganisation of the affected organ increases, and after a time becomes insensible, then no pain is felt, and the sufferer is deluded into the belief that he has shaken off the disease, nothing could be more erroneous or dangerous, for the complaint has only passed on one further stage towards the end and nature ceases to send those warning aches and pains as they were unnoticed when sent, the debility and weakness increases however, and nervousness, loss of appetite, and general langour comes on and a cold is caught in the kidneys, lungs or liver, and another life is sacrificed to Bright's disease, consumption, or some other serious and fatal disease. Scoffers can talk as they like at the virtues claimed for Clements Tonic, but even the most prejudiced men know it is genuine and does possess merits no other medicine ever did, as instanced in the following case :—"For the past four years I have been a great sufferer from severe pains in the back and left side, being at times quite unable to do any work or even walk about. I suffered in this way until it became quite unbearable, and in February, 1889, I consulted a physician who treated me for *seventeen months*, and during that time I suffered the severest torture under his treatment and instead of improving continued to get worse, he said at last, "I have done all I can and you will never be better." This drove me to despair, and I went under another doctor's treatment for four months and took about 30 bottles of medicine but with no result. I was giving up all hopes when I read of the wonderful cures affected by Clements Tonic, and on my husband's advise I tried it, and after the use of only three bottles I was quite a different woman. I have taken 15 bottles, and feel as well and strong as ever and can do my work with ease and pleasure, whereas it was a great trouble before using Clements Tonic. I can now also walk for miles without fatigue. Before taking this medicine I have often suffered with neuralgia for weeks at a time, and could never get any relief, but since taking Clements Tonic I have never had an attack of it since, as a result of my experience I have much pleasure in recommending it to all afflicted. Mrs. S. E. Baker, Swan Street, Morpeth, N.S.W., Reader :—"Is it any wonder interested people should be jealous of Clements' Tonic when its patrons write such spontaneous praise as that ? yet there is not a mail [illegible]

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE M. B. DEGREE.

THE "East Goftar," commenting on the discussion regarding the M. B. degree, remarks :—The debate on the question of the M. B. degree has advanced one stage, and a satisfactory advance it is. It is becoming more and more manifest, that the Senate will not be influenced or led away by specious reasoning, unverified facts or vague generalities, and that it is strongly in favour of doing justice to our medical graduates. The Senate having thrown out Dr. Temulji's amendment, which proposed the first B. A. or the B. Sc. as the preliminary test for the M. B. degree, it was certain, that the still more objectionable amendments of Drs. Manser and Arnott, which sought to exact a still higher standard, would be rejected, and we note with satisfaction that they have been rejected by a very large Majority. The decision of this long-debated question will be greatly facilitated by the clear light which some of the advocates of the proposed reform have thrown upon some important matters connected with the controversy. It has been asserted—and the assertion has not been controverted, and, indeed, it is practically admitted—that our Matriculation, which some of the Army Doctors affect to look down upon as beneath contempt, is actually recognised and accepted as a sufficient preliminary standard of instruction for the M. B. degree by a very large majority of well-known British universities. It has been also made clear, that the present L. M. & S. course is the course required by those learned bodies for their M. B. degree. Why then, it may be asked, this bitter opposition to an act of bare justice being done to our graduates. If they pass through the same extraprofessional and professional course as the students who obtain the M. B. degree in universities, to which we must look for light and leading, it follows, that they are entitled to have the same degree conferred upon them by our university, and "a fortiori" they are so entitled, if they pass these tests midst immense disadvantages, as compared with the peculiar advantages, under which, according to Mr. Kirkpatrick, their English brethren pursue their studies. The impassioned tribute, which Mr. Kirkpatrick paid, to the immeasurable superiority of the English over the Indian student, by reason of his peculiar and favourable environments, was certainly out of place and quite irrelevant to the subject under discussion. But, assuming it to be correct in every case and under every condition, it seems to be a very strong argument, indeed, in favour of meting out the same rewards to our Indian students as are adjudged to their English brethren. It seems to us, that it is a positive hardship and gross injustice to compel our students to go to England, Scotland, or Ireland to get the M. B. degree, and deny it to them in Bombay, though possessed of the very same preliminary and professional attainments. It is as well, that we do not hear so much now of the supposed inability of our medical students to follow their lectures. These same students, directly they go to one of the British universities, show no such difficiency and creditably pass the required tests, and obtain the degree without any difficulty. These are facts which must be carefully borne in mind.

It will be interesting and instructive to inquire, how many of those, who so fiercely oppose the proposed scheme, and insist on a high standard of preliminary proficiency and the aquisition of a degree in Science or Arts as an essential preliminary to entrance on the M. B. course, have themselves gone through such courses, and what is the percentage of the M. B.'s of other universities holding such degrees. We are now beginning to learn, that several British universities treat their votaries with exceptional indulgence, and confer even the highest degree of M. D., without exacting any high standard of preliminary and professional attainments, and on conditions, which seem to be within reach of every medical student possessed of qualifications not based on high general culture or eminent scientific attainments at all. Be it said to the credit of our graduates, that they do not seek to have degrees obtained on such terms. They offer to pass not only the tests which all the British universities with the exception of one or two, accept as sufficient for the M. B. degree, but even tests, which are on a par with those demanded by the most exacting of all, and yet some of our very highly-cultured and enlightened friends, who have themselves been able to obtain high professional degrees and achieve distinction, without having had to take the Arts or the Science degree as the preliminary qualification, would insist on our students passing arbitrary and exceptionally high standards. The facts seem to be, that the opponents of the scheme, failing to find any substantial arguments in support of their fanciful theories and their cherished beliefs, now press almost any argument, no matter how unsustainable and flimsy. Of such a character, and even more damaging to their cause, was the argument which Dr. Manser based on a certificate which, he said, Dr. Kunte had given to one of his students, to the effect that he was the only student of his class who knew his subject. Dr. Manser could not have expected the very pertinent [illegible], crushing retort which his argument received [illegible] if the [illegible] Bhandharji, who quickly pointed out that, the college teaching proved anything, it proved that the University which passed [illegible] was defective, and that the student in that subject passed [illegible] more than that one and, thereby, threw discredit on its [illegible] students. Either Dr. Kunte was quite [illegible] estimate of the other students, or the college [illegible] ing, and still more so, the conduct of the University examinations, require to be seriously looked into. We are glad that the opponents of the scheme have this time given such abundant opportunity for demonstrating the hollowness and futility of their contentions, and thereby smoothed the way for the fulfilment of a reform which ought to have been carried out long ago. Above all it must not be forgotten, as one of the speakers pointed out, that besides and beyond the little world in which some of our doctors live and move and have their being, there is a wide world of culture and enlightenment which we are bound to look to and follow, and not set up arbitrary standards and tests, as if all the world was going wrong and we, in our supreme wisdom, were alone on the path of right.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

THE eighteenth edition of "The Guide and Directory for the Year 1893," which has just been issued by the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is very carefully and clearly prepared in the light of the most recent information on a variety of local subjects. It is a handy book on all points relating to the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city, and contains many facts of interest to business men and the general public; the information having been brought up to date from official and other authentic sources. This useful volume contains two excellent maps of the Island of Bombay and of India, showing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dawk routes, a photograph of His Highness Shri Takhtsingji, G.C.S.I. Maharajah of Bhavnagar, and Almanack, and a number of articles on local topics, including geography and history, trade and industry, Government and revenue, the climate and way of life in Bombay, Railways and Steam Navigation Companies and their rates of passage money, boat fares from Bombay Harbour and Tramway fares. The compilers of the "Guide to Bombay" have evidently taken great pains to make themselves personally acquainted with the localities they describe, and have diligently collected all the historical and other associations which add interest to the various points upon which they have supplied information. In the descriptive part relating to the City of Bombay four pages are devoted to an account of the new Municipal Buildings, which have only just been completed. In the Directory, which forms Part II. of the Guide, we have an alphabetical index to names, a list of the principal European inhabitants, names of officials in the Civil and Military Departments, [illegible] of distribution of the Bombay Army, the Indian Tariff Act, Import and Export Tariff, the rates of postage, an alphabetical arrangement of the leading mercantile firms, and information on the other subjects of general interest.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE SOUNDY REIMBURSEMENT FUND.

EIGHTH LIST.

	Rs.	a.
Tribhowandass Mungaldass Nathoobhoy	25	0
Charles Chambers	10	0
G. C.	10	0
O. S. Pedraza	5	0
E. F. A.	5	0
V. Facile	5	0
Moreschi and Graeffe	2	0
N. N.	2	0
J. C.	2	0
Collected by J. W. Pilgramkar	10	8
Collected by Messrs. Phillips and Co Ld.	10	0
Previously acknowledged	1,017	4
Total	Rs. 1,102	12

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 5.

Carleton, Capt. Bengal, R A, on leave, from Lucknow.
Marlow, Lieut, Mily Accts Dept, on duty, from Poona.
Harvey, Col, No. 5th Lancers, on retirement, from Meerut.

JANUARY 6.

Worledge, Capt. Bengal, Sikhs, on leave, from Delhi.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY. 5.

Forgett, Lt-Col, Bo, Marine Batn, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th January.

1. There will be no Parade this afternoon, the 7th instant.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. Mr. E. M. Slater, having joined is posted to "A" Troop.
2. There will be sword drill for all members at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 10th instant, from 6 p.m. Plain clothes.
3. The Squadron will parade at the Oval on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 7 a.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th January.

2. To-day (Saturday), both Companies will parade as follows :—

1st Parade, at 3-45 p.m.—At the Municipal Office, and proceed by gharry to Pilot Bunder.

2nd Parade, at 4-15 p.m.—At the Apollo Bunder and proceed by steam-launch to Pilot Bunder to continue the annual gun target practice.

Dress :—Drill order, without arms.

2. There will be a Regimental Committee at the Fort Head-quarters on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, at 6 p.m. Members of the Committee are requested to attend.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Maple Branch, 1,781 tons, Captain A Anderson, sailed yesterday for Chittagong, in ballast.

THE s s Greatham, 1,381 tons, Captain Humphries, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (6th Dec), with a cargo of 2,456 tons coal and 625 tons coak. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B I S N Co's Sirdhana, 3,055 tons, Captain John Black, will sailed to-day for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs L Smith and three children, and Mrs M Crage and infant.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain J Robertson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Western Edwards, Lieut Bulloch, Major H J Rosseter, Capt Wells Cole, Mr Gahagan, Mr A A J Toch and 150 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia 993 tons, Captain T E Gillett, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 14 cases opium and the following passengers :—Mrs. Hopkins and infant, Rev Mr Basil, Mr N. Fazalaly, Mr Sheik Ebram, Mr Hajee Goolam Ally Esmaljee, Mr. Saleh, Mr Goolam Hoosen Yacoob, Miss Noonam, Mr Bapoojee Cowasjee and 15 deck

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Greatham (s)	Humphries	Cardiff, Dec 6.
	Purulia (s)	Gillett	Busreh, Dec 25.
	Tanjore (s)	Barron	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Veta (s)	Davies	Tuticorin.
	Waverley (s)	Calvert	Calcutta, &c.
	Nowshera (s)	Smith	Calcutta.
	Huzara (s)	Rickford	Calcutta, &c.
	Vestal (schr)	Nacoda	Damaun.
	Maple Branch (s)	Anderson	Chittagong.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Simla, Robertson, for Persian Gulf.
" Sirdhana, Black, for Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kilwa, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Khandalla, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Peshawar, for China, &c.
" Fultala, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kt Templar s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 113 bales wool, Motee Jhaita; 85 cwts ground nuts, Glade and Co; 219 bales wool and goat-hair, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

Arabia s—60 bales wool, K Shuriff and Co; 27 bales wool, H B Forbes and Co; 80 cwts coir yarns, Kanjee Maljee; 221 cwts myrabolloms, K Luckmidas and Co; 75 bales wool, C Nanjee; 70 bales wool and 2 bales rags E Sewjee; 200 bales cotton waist and 100 bales gunny rags, P Heerjee and Co.

Eden Hall s—225 cwts coir yarn, V Pairaz; 125 bales coir yarn, R Maneckchand; 110 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey.

FOR LONDON.

Elwick s—26 bales skins, Thos, H Moore and Co; 21 cwts gum, N S D Pillai; 10 cwts fishmaws, E Peerbhoy; 35 cases indigo, The Bombay Co; 24 cases indigo, T Loorindaram; 21 cases indigo, R Shamaldas; 24 cases indigo, G Radhakisson; 1,125 cwts gum, T Jamnadas; 77 cwts rubber, Jaitha Dewjee; 374 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 7 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 30 cwts turmeric, A A Mahomed and Co; 9 cwts deer horns, D Mowjee; 24 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy.

Oriental s—1 box gold bars (Rs 1,12,800), The Comptoir National D' Escompte de Paris.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Elwick s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kt Commander s—55 bales cotton, Volkarts Brother; 1,050 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 cwts g round nuts, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Rhenfels s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 5 ports geranium oil, Volkart Bros; 48 cwts gum, O Martin and Co; 110 cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—250 cwts gum, J Premjee.

Kt Commander s—610 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,601 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts groundnuts, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Arabia s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

D Balduino s—1,500 cwts wheat, Joan Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Sheik s—100 bales cotton, Durst Hadi and Co; 300 tons old-iron, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gisela s—53 cwts ooplate, 58 cwts fenneiseed and 16 cwts almond, Quan Lun Ewoo; 227 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 5 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 18 bales twist, A Jamsetjee.

Bisagno s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 cwts bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Gisela s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Peshawur s—60 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bisagno s—100 bales cotton, Ooceeta Khetsey.

THE WEATHER.

[illegible] 8 A.M. ON [illegible]

1. The [illegible] standard and [illegible] also to the sea level [illegible]
2. The 2nd column [illegible] average motion of the air in [illegible] 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing [illegible] miles of wind registered by an anemometer [illegible] vious 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of [illegible] the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a th[illegible] or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum [illegible] temperatures are the highest and lowest temperature in the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing [illegible] rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air [illegible] amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer 8 A.M.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall: Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Agra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cawnpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allahabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jhansi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jacobabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Karachi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jeypore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ajmere	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deesa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bhuj	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rajkot	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Veraval	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Neemuch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saugor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jubbulpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hoshangabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khandwa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raipur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nagpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amraoti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malegaon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sholapur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ratnagiri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgaum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Karwar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mangalore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calicut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cochin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bangalore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Secunderabad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Masulipatam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bellary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuddapah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coimbatore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trichinopoly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Negapatam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C'Imbo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometer has risen slowly at Bombay and Veraval; but has fallen over the rest of the country. The fall has been rapid in Sind, the Punjab, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, Berar and at Aurangabad, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Cuddapah and moderate or slight in other places. Readings are highest over the Indus Valley and lowest along the West Coast from Ratnagiri southwards as far round as Negapatam. Gradients are moderately steep on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Ratnagiri and moderate to slight in other places. Winds are very irregular in direction and the force has been moderate to light in almost all districts. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Raipur and Calicut and 8 at Bombay. The day and night temperature variations are very irregular. The greatest departures noticeable are : Maximum from 1° to 15° below the normal in Berar, Central India, Rajputana, and at most stations in the Central Provinces and at Surat, Malegaon, Delhi, Agra and Jacobabad, and minimum 5° to 11° in excess at Malegaon, Akola, Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jabalpore, Saugor, Agra and Allahabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Cochin and the lowest 45° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in most places. About three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Jabalpore and Aurangabad and light to moderate showers at Indore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon and Madras. Abnormals indicate a large area of low pressure overlying Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and the neighbourhood of Malegaon, Secunderabad, Poona, Sholapur and Aurangabad, where the weather is very damp, cloudy and slightly unsettled and rain is still to be expected. The isobars as well as isabnormals on the eastern side of the Peninsula indicate the probability of the formation of a depression to the south-eastwards of Madras in the Bay, and the weather seems to be more or less unsettled there. The isobars on the North Konkan, Cutch and Kathiawar Coasts show that the weather to the west-north-westwards of Sind is squally, rainy and unsettled. The moderately steep gradients on the West Coast between Ratnagiri and Karachi are likely to give moderate to fresh winds.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 6.

TO-DAY'S observations show a very general barometric fall—rapid in the Punjab and slight in south Peninsula. The pressure is highest in the western desert, and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are slighter than of late. Winds are northerly in Rajputana, Sind, Guzerat, and north Konkan; and north-easterly in the Central Provinces, easterly in the west Peninsula; and northerly at the Bay. The force is fresh in several southern and western stations, and the force is rising quickly at Murree. The temperature is risen in Northern India, [illegible]

[illegible] AND MUSIC.

THE [illegible]

Out of the [illegible] admirable "History of [illegible]" series is Miss Bella Duffy's account of "[illegible] Genoa" (Putnams). [illegible] no [illegible] history of sudden, [illegible] growth [illegible] ginal and splendid social results [illegible] Italian Republics afford; and Miss Duffy [illegible] story has regard both to the artistic [illegible] the social and the political significance which [illegible]. She has availed herself of the most recent [illegible] of the German historians and of the [illegible] Villari on the beginnings of [illegible] together there is nothing in [illegible] of these brilliant communities which [illegible] either succinctly tell or suggestively [illegible] reader.

MRS. BERNARD [illegible]

An American critic says of [illegible] "She is a tall, gaunt woman [illegible] without deftness in softening [illegible] te's skill or that of the [illegible] in dress, and her separate gowns [illegible] in designs and inharmonious in [illegible] particulars she resembles Clara Morris [illegible] own actress manages to make us forget her physical shortcomings in the passion of her art. The English woman is not equally successful.

NEW PLAYS.

"Deacon Brodie" and "Beau Austin," [illegible] already made their appearance on the [illegible] given to the world in an elegant [illegible] entitled "Three Plays by W. E. Henley and R. L. Stevenson," published by David Nutt, of the Strand. The third play is a drama, entitled "Admiral Guinea," which is dedicated to Mr. Andrew Lang "by the survivors of the Walrus," in a few lines [illegible] penned by Mr. Stevenson's hand, and dated "Savannah, this 27th day of September [illegible]

MRS HENSCHEL.

Mrs Henschel takes a leading place among the vocalists America has produced. Born just thirty-one years ago in Ohio, she gave promise of her marvellous musical organisation even before she could speak. Her parents very wisely would not allow her to be exhibited as a child prodigy, and her only appearance during those early years was as "The old woman who lived in a shoe." Dressed up in the quaint costume which goes with that character, she appeared at a charity bazaar and sang a number of nursery rhymes with charming effect. The cultivation of her voice was attended to with the greatest care by her uncle, C. R. Hayden, himself a well-known singer; then after a short course of study in Boston Miss Lilian Boyle, as she then was, made her first appearance at the age of [illegible] at a concert of chamber music. Like most Americans who have any special gift she was extremely anxious [illegible] a European verdict on her singing, and accordingly went to Paris, where she studied under Madame Viardot Garcia. Going to London she appeared at the Philharmonic, being asked, oddly enough, to sing a duet with Mr Henschel, who, it is said, fell in love with his vocal partner at first sight. He was fortunate enough to become her musical master, and three years later they married. It is rare indeed that a man and wife, both exceptionally gifted, can work together in perfect harmony, but the problem of how to achieve such a result has been solved by Mr. and Mrs Henschel; and indeed the lady always declares that she owes not a little of her success to the masterly manner in which her husband accompanies her. Besides their joint musical talents, both have exceptional artistic ability; and the house in which they live was absolutely built from Mr Henschel's own designs.

THE LAUREATESHIP.

Among possible candidates for the laureateship, the name of Mr. Joseph Bennett has been unaccountably overlooked. And yet he is not only a voluminous but a very original poet. The "Beethoven" number of the "Musical Times," just published, contains a long poem in blank verse on the immortal composer, remarkable for the free, not to say audacious, handling of that metre. Here are some specimens of Mr. Bennett's experiments in prosody :—

"Strange, mysterious forms, by mortal eyes"
"As the growing light, like dawning beams"
"Near the fount of harmonies on earth"
"From his kind, he died, and passed, pure spirit."

In nearly every case it will be observed that there is a foot wanting. Quite the "missing word" style in blank verse, in fact.

MR. EDMUND GOSSE.

Mr. Edmund Gosse is described in one of the halfpenny morning papers as "the well-known Ibsenite." It is quite true that Mr. Gosse was the first to introduce Ibsen to the English public—long before "A Doll's House" was played here; but a man is not necessarily "an Ibsenite" because he takes an intelligent interest in Ibsen's work. There is a great deal too much "labelling" of this sort done nowadays by irresponsible writers.

MR. BEERBOHM TREE.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree, who has again been [illegible] ing his brother actors with benevolent [illegible] probably the greatest living master of the [illegible] making up. Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. [illegible] William Terriss, Mr. [illegible] facially and physically [illegible] those who know the [illegible] Tree. On the boards [illegible] any striking resemblance [illegible] one is acquainted [illegible]

[illegible] prevent the [illegible] consequently be [illegible] a new composition [illegible] left to him, although [illegible] prove to be [illegible] "The Golden Legend." At present [illegible] not yet returned a definite reply [illegible] may be imagined, one of which [illegible] difficulty he has already experienced [illegible] sui able subject. At a recent [illegible] mittee it was also resolved to [illegible] Hubert Parry to write a work of large [illegible] The offer was at once accepted in [illegible] we may therefore reasonably [illegible] English repertory will be enriched by [illegible] expressly composed for the [illegible] was likewise, we learn, proposed at [illegible] invite Dr. A. C. Mackenzie to compose [illegible] should his engagements permit. In regard to the choral arrangements, it was unanimously [illegible] the idea of recruiting the choir from various [illegible] the West Riding instead of almost exclusively [illegible] Leeds itself had proved completely [illegible] this plan will accordingly again be followed.

SIGNOR ARRIGO BOITO.

The proposal has been made to confer the degree of Mus. Doc. honoris causa at the University of Cambridge upon Signor Arrigo Boito, composer of "Mefistofele," and author of the libretti of Verdi's "Otello" and "Falstaff," and we learn that the compliment has been accepted. If this be the case, Signor Boito will come to England next year to receive the degree in person. The composer has already at least once before visited the country, that is to say in the summer of 1889, when he superintended the final rehearsals of his opera "Mefistofele" at Her Majesty's Theatre. Signor Boito's long expected new opera "Nero," which it was last summer positively said would be produced in Italy next spring, is now likely again to be postponed; and meanwhile we learn the composer has again taken in hand the score of an opera entitled "Orestiade," upon which he was for some years engaged.

MR. EDWARD SOLOMON.

Mr. Edward Solomon has just finished the score of a new light opera to a libretto by Mr. Burnand, with lyrics by Mr. Greenback, based upon Dickens's "Cricket on the Hearth." The work is likely to be heard early in the new year. A prominent part is given to a chorus of children; and in the second act there is introduced a toy symphony, played, like the symphony of Haydn, upon children's toy instruments.

A NEW MUSICAL MAGAZINE.

A new musical magazine of an important character is about to be started in Germany by Julius Laurencic, of Zurich. Among the contributors will be Drs. Riemann, Reissmann, Hirschfeld, Felix, Hausegger, Fleischer, and Arthur Seidl; Herren von Wolzogen, A. Moszkowski, B. Vogel, and Ludwig Hartmann.

MR. LESLIE'S DEATH.

The lamented death of Mr. Fred Leslie caused a complete revolution in Mr. Geo. Edwardes's arrangements at the Gaiety. Mr. Lonnen is away in Australia, and practically there is no one to fill Mr. Leslie's place with any hope of satisfying Gaiety audiences. Although very considerable expense had been incurred for scenery and costumes it was therefore finally determined to abandon altogether the intended production of "Don Juan," of which Mr. Leslie was the author, and to substitute "In Town," which will accordingly be removed from the Prince of Wales's, where it was originally produced, to the Gaiety in about a fortnight's time. Mr. Arthur Roberts, and probably some others of the original cast, will accompany the piece. Mr. Leslie, who was adding the finishing touches to the dialogue of "Don Juan" just before he was stricken down with his fatal illness, was to have played the part of Don Juan's tutor Pedrillo, a sort of light comedy part with love songs, and so forth. "Don Juan" is, as will be supposed, another version of the old story of "Don Giovanni," though the book was not a travesty of the libretto of Mozart's opera, as is apparent from the fact that neither the Commendatore nor the animated statue found any place in it.

HIS FATAL ILLNESS.

Some slightly erroneous statements have crept into the published reports of Mr. Leslie's illness. The truth is that for some days preceding the annual performance for the benefit of the Theatrical Fund at Drury Lane, in which he had promised to take part, he had experienced a feverish restlessness. He had, however, persevered and kept his promise to appear on that occasion, and he joined with Miss Letty Lind in the pretty and popular song [illegible] That was on the afternoon of Thursday, 24th of November [illegible] at the Gaiety [illegible] compelled to omit the [illegible] Arthur Playfair [illegible] substituted [illegible] tator. [illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is [illegible] exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, [illegible] Trade Advertisements are admitted under this heading.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.

BUSINESS, again interrupted by holidays during a part of the week, remained very quiet for a time after its resumption; but, latterly, there has been a good deal more doing in exports, a good enquiry from shippers having led to much larger transactions in ready and arrival Cotton; while both Wheat and Seeds have become firm in tone, and in better demand—the former at somewhat enhanced prices. The increase in receipts of new Cotton this season compared with last is now 120,000 bales. Money is in more request, and the Bank of Bombay has again raised its rates by one per cent., the minimum now standing at 5 per cent. Exchange has become steady since the Banks reopened after the holidays; but rates are still 1-32d. lower for Bank Paper and 1-16d. for private Bills than they ruled a week ago. Government Paper has rallied from the lowest point touched, and closes 1-16 per cent. lower for Fours than last Friday's quotation. The demand for tonnage has improved with the new year, and rates are fully 1s. 6d. per ton higher since last mail; but cargo for prompt shipment is still scarce. Business in Imports has been upon a rather smaller scale than in the previous week; but the market closes firm, though without any further material advance in rates.

MONEY.—Although the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Tuesday for last Saturday embraced only three days out of the six, which had elapsed since the date of the last Return, a further decrease of 19 lakhs in the Cash Balance was shown, reducing it to some 241 lakhs. A considerable portion of the late withdrawals from Private Deposits found their way back to the Bank's coffers in the week under notice; but a large increase in Loans—which was the principal feature in the Return—amounting to over 50¾ lakhs, took place, and, with an addition of 4½ lakhs to Bills Discounted, made the net increase in trade requirements 24½ lakhs, compared with an increase of 55½ lakhs in the week preceding. At the weekly board meeting yesterday, the directors of the Bank of Bombay raised their rates again 1 per cent., so that the minimum now stands at 5 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—On the re-opening of the Banks on Tuesday after the new year holidays quotations were nominal at 1s. 2 11-16 for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 23-32d. for Demand, at which we heard of no business passing; and at 1s. 2 11-16d. for the latter there was a strong enquiry, and rates receded to 1s. 2⅝d. and 1s. 2 21-32d. respectively, at which the enquiry ceased. For three months' sight Credits, 1s. 2¾d. for January delivery and 1s. 2 29-32d. further on was quoted, and a limited business was reported thereat. On Wednesday the market opened with a quiet feeling, at 1s. 2⅝d. both for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which there was no enquiry; and later on, 1s. 2 21-32d. for Demand was quoted, but little was taken thereat. Three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 2 13-16d., and remained steady at that rate throughout the day, a moderate business only having been reported thereat, for January delivery; and the market closed steady pending the receipt of news regarding Council drawings. Yesterday the tone was steady at opening at 1s. 2⅝d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1-32d. higher for Demand, without any enquiry being felt; and later on, 1s 2 21-32d. and 1s. 2 11-16d., respectively, became the rates, at which a little was done. The opening rate for three months' sight Credits was 1s. 2 13-16d. for January delivery at which a fair amount was placed, and, thereafter, 1-32d. higher was asked, further transactions being reported at the advance. This morning the market opened again with a steady feeling, at 1s. 2 21-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 11-16d. for demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits for January-February delivery, and a moderate amount of Bank Paper was taken, a few Bills also being placed at the above rates; late in the afternoon, however, rates receded partially about 1-32d., and the market closed quiet as follows:—

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Do. T/T			1s. 2 21-32d.
Do.	3	m/s	1s. 2⅝d.
Do.	4	do.	1s. 2 23-32d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 2 27-32d.
Credits	3	do.	1s. 2 27-32d.
Do.	6	do.	1s. 2⅞d.
Documents	3	do.	1s. 2 31-32d.
Do.	3	do.	156.
	6	do.	157¼.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—This market re-opened with a weak feeling, and rates for Fours ruled a little lower than they closed at before the holidays. Tuesday evening's quotations having been 103⅞ for Money and yesterday's Settlement; and 103⅞ for the February account. 101, nominal, was still quoted for 4½ per Cents. On Wednesday the feeling was dull, and though Tuesday's closing quotation for Fours, for Money, and the Settlement was maintained for a time, the price for the February account receded to 103¾, and, at the close, the market was weak and declining, the cash price leaving off at 103⅝. For 4½ per Cents the rate was quite nominal. The monthly settlement of time bargains took place yesterday in a weak and declining market for Fours, for cash, and the account, the rate having dropped by the afternoon to 103⅜, the quotation for February, however, being maintained at 103½. At closing, a further decline of 1-16 per cent. was quoted, the price for Money leaving off at 105 5-16. To-day, the feeling has improved, and rates for Fours have recovered a part of their late decline, closing steady at 103 13-16 for Money, and 103⅞ for Account, 100½, nominal, is the closing rate for 4½ per Cents.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ½ per cent. lower, at 106. Port Trust Bonds are 1 per cent. lower, at 103¾.

SHARES.—Since the re-opening of this market after the Christmas and New Year holidays there has been a further downward movement in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip, all the changes in these two lines which we have to note this evening being in buyers' favour. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening there has been a decline of Rs. 45 in Hindustan Mill shares; of Rs. 40 in Lord Reay, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 30 in Coorla; of Rs. 25 each in Bombay Cotton, Britannia, David, Manockjee Petit, Oriental, and New Great Eastern; of Rs. 15 in Khatao Macconji; of Rs. 10 in Alliance, Connaught, Dhun, Empress, James Greaves, and Western India; of Rs. 7½ in Mazagon; and of Rs. 5 each in Queen, Jivraz Balloo, Howard and Bullough, Dorab, and Colaba Land and Mill. In Press shares, East Indian have declined Rs. 40; Prince of Wales, Rs. 40; Colaba, and Fort, Rs. 25 each; Volkarts' and Munmar, Rs. 10 each; and Bombay Cotton, Rs. 5. In miscellaneous shares, Bombay Burma Trading are Rs. 25 lower in the 1st issue; Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 10; Port Canning have declined Rs. 7½; and Delhi and Northern Flour are Rs. 5 lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a hand-to-mouth, up country demand for staple *Grey Goods* during the past week at hardening rates. Dealers, in sympathy with the firmness in Manchester, are endeavouring to establish a further advance in prices, but they have not yet succeeded in their efforts. Stocks however, are light, and the feeling at the close is firm. In *Bleached* Goods a moderate business has been passing at fully previous rates. Transactions have also been upon a moderate scale in *Dyed, Printed*, and *Turkey Red* Goods at current rates. Only a small *bona fide* business has been done in *Locally-made* Goods; but some speculative purchases have transpired, at full rates. The total Clearances of *Imported* Goods during the week have been about 3,700 packages; and of *Local*, some 1,900 bales.

YARNS.—The market for Imported Twist has been firm, but only a moderate business has been reported, and prices are unchanged. The Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the last fortnight have been 10,500 bales; with prices hardening at Hongkong, but weakening at Shanghai; Exchange at Hongkong being quoted, at Rs. 221½. Spinners here are very firm, but China buyers are not disposed to give the higher rates demanded. The week's sales sum up only about 1,300 bales; and the market closed firm at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s Mule,	As.	5 5-16	to	5 5-16	per lb.
,,	,, 8s	,,	5¼	,,	5 7-16	,,
,,	,, 10s	,,	5 7-16	,,	6	,,
,,	,, 12s	,,	5¾	,,	6	,,
,,	,, 16s	,,	6¼	,,	6⅜	,,
,,	,, 20s	,,	6¼	,,	6⅞	,,
,,	,, 24s	,,	7¼	,,	7¼	,,
,,	,, 30s	,,	7¼	,,	8	,,
,,	,, 40s	,,	8¼	,,	9	,,

METALS.—The price of Copper has receded 2 annas per cwt., the market being steady at the decline, and a moderate business has been done. *Yellow Metal* has also been taken to a moderate extent, and is unchanged in value in a steady market; which is also the position of Iron of all descriptions.

COAL.—The market for this mineral is firm; but there is more enquiry for ready Coal than for forward delivery. Sales have been reported during the week, chiefly of ready Powell's and Davison's at Rs. 20½ to Rs. 19 and Rs. 18 to Rs. 18½ per ton, respectively. A large business has been done in sailing cargoes, chiefly by speculators, say, Powell's Duffryn, for January-February, at Rs. 16½; and Davison's West Hartley, for March-April, at Rs. 16 per ton. The stock on the Bunder is estimated at about 200,000 tons, chiefly in the hands of one dealer. We quote alongside.

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 17½	per ton.	nominal.
West Hartley	,, 18	,,	
Australian	,, 18	,,	
Cardiff	,, 20	,,	nominal.

EXPORTS.

COTTON has been neglected during the greater part of the past week, nothing having been done for export on two days, and the mills having been but small buyers; but the tone of the market was steady, when not firm, and rates advanced Rs. 2 [illegible] Yesterday, however, a demand [illegible] from shippers, and a [illegible] to buy but sparingly. The transactions for export [illegible] about 5,000 bales, consisting of ready new Oomra descriptions, Bengals, and Hinganghat, and forward contracts for [illegible], and Westerns for May delivery, and Broach for March; while the Mills have taken about the same quantity, made up chiefly of new Oomras and Bengals, but including some old Oomras, Bengals, and Compta. This evening, the market closed strong with prices Rs. 7 to Rs. 11 higher, all round, than they were a week ago.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the past week have been 35,000 bales, compared with 37,000 bales arrived in the previous week, and 21,000 bales in the corresponding week last season; and the total increase in receipts this season as against last now stands at 120,000 bales.

The telegraphic weather and crop advices received from the districts, on Monday morning, reported a slight rainfall throughout the Bengal circle, ranging from 4 cents at Cawnpore to 81 cents at Agra. In the Oomra, Dhulia, and Julgaum districts of the Oomrawuttee circle, also a few cents of rain had been registered, and the weather was still cloudy when the telegrams were sent off. At Broach, also, the weather was cloudy and unseasonable, though with sunny intervals, and boll worms were still complained of; but in the Dhollera circle it was bright and seasonable, and the plants continued to flourish, though, in the Bhownugger district, the dewfall was insufficient.

The tenor of the news by wire yesterday was again unfavourable from several circles, further rain, reaching nearly two inches at Cawnpore, having fallen in all the districts of the Bengal circle, excepting Beawar; while in the Oomrawattee circle, there had been a further fall of from 10 to 72 cents in several districts. At Broach, though there had been no rain, the weather was cloudy and unseasonable with land wind and severe cold; and in several districts of the Dhollera circle it was cloudy; but the crop still flourished on the whole.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton, with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	C. & F. —Per lb.
Broach Fine (March)		Rs.	283—5 7-32d.
Do. Good	,,	,,	272—5 1-32d.
Bengal Fine	(Jan.)	,,	243—4½d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	,,	222—4¼d.
Do. Good	,,	,,	211—4d.
Dhollera Fine	(May)	,,	260—4 25-32d.
Do. Fully Good		,,	248—4 19-32d.
Do. Good		,,	231—4 11-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	(Jan.)	,,	240—4 15-32d.
Oomra	,, (Feb.-March)	,,	255—4 23-32d.
Belatee, Fine	(Jan.)	,,	255—4 23-32d.
Do. Fully Good		,,	245—4 17-32d.
S G Dharwar Good	(May)	,,	255—4 23-32d.
Western	,,	,,	245—4 17-32d.

The arrivals of new Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.	Season 1891-92. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	76,000	36,500
Berar	55,000	21,500
Barsi and Nuggur	2,000	300
Bengals	49,500	9,500
Hingunghat	5,500	300
Persian and Sind	500	400
	188,500	68,500

Receipts and Clearances of Cotton.

	1893. Bales	1892. Bales	1891 Bales.
Receipts from 1st to 5th January	30,233	16,262	32,362
Clearances to Europe from 1st to 5th Jany.	8,251	19	5,023
do to China &c. do do	4,113	....	100

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.
For 2 days	11,791	5,620	10,979
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	1,837,145	1,937,656	2,141,889
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 2 days	8,755	5,414	14,493
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	954,213	1,023,417	1,139,921
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For 2 days	...	1,453	945
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.	171,192	162,001	72,590

WHEAT remained quiet or steady, with a small or moderate business passing on the basis of previous rates at the close of last and the earlier part of this week but, thereafter, in response to the stronger market on the other side the feeling [illegible] at an advance of [illegible] anna per cwt. to the following quotations, transactions, however, continuing to be upon only a moderate scale.

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	... Rs.	4	15	0	per cwt.
Do. 85	,,	4	13	6	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,,	4	13	0	,,
Red Delhi	,,	4	10	6	,,
Hard Yellow	,,	5	0	6	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,,	4	10	0	,,
Hard Red	,,	4	9	0	,,

SEEDS were steady in tone, and unchanged in value generally during the greater part of the week, though the price of *Linseed* gave way half-an-anna per cwt., with transactions for export upon only a moderate scale; but the feeling became firm yesterday, and a large export business was done, the previous slight fall in *Linseed* being recovered. We quote this evening

Linseed	Rs. 7-15-0	to	Rs. 8-1-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	,, 7-7-0			,,
,, ,, Cawnpore	,, 7-0-0	to	,, 7-3-0	,,
,, Red	,, 6-10-0	to	,, 6-12-0	,,
Gingelly White	,, 43-8-0	to	,, 44-0-0	p. candy.
Do. Mixed	,, 38-8-0	to	,, 42-0-0	,,

Receipts and Clearances of Wheat and Seed.

Receipts.	1893. Cwts.	1892. Cwts.	1891. Cwts.
Wheat from 1st Jan. to 5th Jan.	66,646	100,194	108,035
Linseed from 1st Jan. to 5th Jan.	15,937	12,643	33,183
Rapeseed from 1st Jan. to 5th Jan.	9,135	3,211	2,202
Gingellyseed from 1st Jan. to 5th Jan.	65,236	30,956	43,047
Clearances to Europe.	1893. Cwts.	1892. Cwts.	1891. Cwts.
Wheat from 1st Jan. to 5th Jan.	192,012	17,970	104,373
Linseed from 1st Jan. to 5th Jan.	52,059	3,000	6,209
Rapeseed from 1st Jan. to 5th Jan.	7,159	...	3,966
Gingellyseed from 1st Jan. to 5th Jan.	42,687	10,915	22,241

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for 2 days	20,124	46,667	57,935
do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December	10,461,937	15,754,756	7,105,899
Linseed for 2 days	8,903	8,015	8,639
do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December	3,935,511	4,848,593	2,554,073
Rapeseed for 2 days	4,099	2,761	557
do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December	1,858,693	1,444,881	905,218
Gingellyseed for 2 days	23,642	28,288	19,195
do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December	1,545,163	1,447,869	1,183,453

The Clearance of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.	1890. cwts.
Wheat for 2 days	43,347	52,210	42,100
do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December	9,374,762	13,310,857	5,452,881
Linseed for 2 days	18,557	10,017	5,002
do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December	3,805,823	4,773,505	2,492,658
Rapeseed for 2 days	4,022	...	5,702
do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December	1,758,450	1,462,833	806,187
Gingellyseed for 2 days	19,486	39,471	5,047
do. from 1st Jan. to 31st December	1,227,560	1,243,077	1,102,814

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab or Massowah every Thursday.
Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.
Cable Mozambique Lourenco interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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17 LEADING ARTICLES: The Revolution in the Soudan—[illegible]
[illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LOGAN—McDONALD—January 5, at the Free Church of Scotland, by the Rev. R. H. Gray, M.A., assisted by the Rev. J. F. Gardner, M.A., Alex. Cochrane Logan, C. S., to Christine Stuart McDonald, fourth daughter of James McDonald, Principal, The Scottish High Schools, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MARRIOTT—December 31, at 1[illegible], Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of C R Marriott, C S, of a daughter.

WRIGHT—At Meerut, the wife of H N Wright, Esq. C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ANDREWS-SPEED—ANDERSON—January 3, at Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, by the Rev H A Williams, M A, Major H S Andrews-Speed, Royal Engineers, to Ethel Margaret Livingstone, only daughter of Col A Anderson, Commandant, 8th Regiment Madras Infantry.

DEATH.

WEST—December 27, at Dunedin, Mussoorie, Robert Barton West, youngest son of the late Henry West, of Tibenham Norfolk, aged 39 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Vox Populi."—You have omitted to enclose your card.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY, 7, 1893.

COLONEL BROUGHTON'S "Letters from a Mahratta Camp," written between 1808 and 1810, form the fourth volume of Constable's Oriental Miscellany of Original and Selected Publications. The Letters are preceded by an introduction from the facile pen of Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, who introduces Colonel Broughton to the modern reader. He was the great grandson of the chaplain to the first Duke of Marlborough—the author of a Sermon on the Battle of Blenheim. He was educated at Eton, and came out to India as a cadet in 1795. He was present at the siege of Seringapatam, and was in command in the Island of Java during the occupation of that Dutch possession by a British force. In 1808 he was appointed to the command of the escort of the British Resident to the Maharajah Scindia, and he spent the next two years in the Mahratta camp. What he saw with his own eyes as commander of the escort he communicated in a series of letters to his brother. With little literary merit they tell all that he observed of the military and political events of which he was the somewhat matter-of-fact spectator. He never writes for effect, and does not know how to group his pictures, but as is remarked by the writer of the Introduction—who would have turned such excellent opportunities to far better account—there is a certain advantage in having the scenes of which he was a witness described by a man to whom they were no novelty and who regarded brilliant displays and horrid atrocities, the dirt and the scampishness, the impecuniosity, the faithlessness, the mutiny, and the extortion and the superstition as all in the day's work. The original volume was dedicated "to the Most Noble the Marquess Wellesley, K. G., &c., &c., the acute detector of Mahratta wiles, the firm repeller of their insolent pretensions, and the formidable barrier to their ambitious projects; their vigorous opponent in time of war and their generous pacificator in the hour of victory." There was a certain fitness in this dedication. Captain Broughton set out on his march from Agra to Kerouli, four years after the second Mahratta War, in which Sir Arthur Wellesley had defeated the armies of Scindia at Assaye and Argaum, while General Lake overthrew the Mahratta force that held Delhi, and General Fraser defeated Holkar. But even in 1808 the evidence of the devastation wrought by the Mahratta method of making war was everywhere visible. The defeats inflicted on the devastators of the country made a very deep impression. On the march Captain Broughton stopped at the residence of a petty Rajah at Siree Sutha. The Rajah and the Dewan received him very well, and paid him a visit. He happened to show them a printed book, which was the first revelation of an art of which they had no conception. In the book happened to be the portrait of the Marquis of Wellesley. The Dewan asked if it was he who beat the Mahrattas, and when answered in the affirmative, he exclaimed "It makes my heart quake to look at him!" The Maharatta camp at Shiupur was reached on the 14th January, 1809:—"We had an easy march of eight miles to camp across a fine country, which appeared to have been lately well-inhabited and highly-cultivated; but from which the approach of Seendhya's army had driven the inhabitants and made ruins of their villages."

A very minute and interesting account is given of the camp of the Maharatta Army—which the writer pronounces to be the least like an encampment of anything having a claim to that appellation. The method of pitching it is carefully described. The "Beenee Wala," or Quarter-Master-General, on marching days set out in the early morning, and on reaching the ground where the camp was to be, he marked with a small white flag the locality in which the Maharajah's tents were to be pitched. The "bazaars," or markets, were pitched when they arrived. The shops were always in two parallel lines, which, when the ground admitted of it, formed a street sometimes three or four miles long, running from the front to the rear of the army. The Maharaja's quarter was situated three-quarters of the whole length from the front, and had only the market, called the Chowree Bazaar, in the rear. The Chiefs encamped to the right and left of the main street, and generally in the neighbourhood of a particular bazaar. No attention was given to regularity, cleanliness or convenience; men, horses, camels, and bullocks were jumbled together in one mass, with similar masses surrounding them on all sides. The camp was about as many hundred yards in breadth as miles from front to rear, exactly reversing the order of encampment in European Armies. The shops composing the bazaars consisted of blankets or coarse cloth stretched over a bamboo or other pole, resting on forked sticks stuck in the ground. They were of all sizes, from three to eight feet high, according to the means of the occupant; under these tents the goods were exposed for sale, and in them the families of the traders lived for weeks, and even for years together. Even the wealthiest traders had nothing else. The military men were, however, provided with a somewhat better kind of tent made of two or three folds of cloth, and having flaps to keep out the sun and the wind. There was nothing like comfort; in the cold the men huddled round miserable fires of horse or cow-dung, the smoke from which hung like a pall over the camp. They drank mhowra spirit, "which would turn the stomach of the stoutest porter in London." Four quarts sold for a rupee, and some of it was exposed for sale in English bottles—a fact which the Temperance Societies will do well to note. When the camp, as sometimes happened, remained for several months in one place, little huts were constructed and there was a rustic city which reminded Captain Broughton of that which Gibbon had described as the residence of Attila in the wilds of Germany. One of the crack corps in the Maharajah's army was that of the Bara Bhais, or the Twelve Brothers, their original leaders having been twelve in number. They were all Maharattas from the Deccan; they received a small stipend, which was supposed to make them more amenable to discipline and less licentious than the Pindarees, who, receiving no pay, lived openly by plunder. Some months before there had been some delay in paying them their allowance, so they left the camp in a body and plundered the country wherever they went. On their return they could not throw off this habit, and they became the terror not only of the country around, but of the whole camp. The Maharajah found at length that it was necessary to do something, and he surrounded them with cavalry, three battalions of infantry, and guns, and stated that he would attack them. The Twelve Brothers in the humblest manner promised amendment and a reformation of manners—a promise which they had neither the intention nor the power to keep. They plundered the sepoys of the Resident's guard and the postal peons, "an infringement of diplomatic rights," which had to be borne, forbearance carried sometimes to a mortifying degree, being the [illegible] cases:—"Another distinguished [illegible] at this [illegible] camp, not strictly [illegible] were the [illegible] literally [illegible]. They were the licensed thieves and robbers of the camp, and were under a Chief who shared their booty. It was their ostensible duty to carry the Maharajah's luggage on the march, and dig the trenches, erect batteries, and carry the scaling ladders when sieges were undertaken. They had the superintendance and control of the gambling-houses, and decoyed and fleeced the unwary as skilfully as the keepers of gambling hells in Europe. A Mahratta Chief, named Baboo Khan who was one of their patrons, played a capital trick on a merchant who brought some horses to the camp for sale. He took the best of them and paid the merchant's price down, bidding him bring many more. Other merchants, hearing of this extraordinary liberality, brought a large number of horses for sale. He bought them all, but refused to pay anything, scoffing at the dupes for their simplicity. They appealed to the Maharajah, who kept them waiting several months before ordering the Chief to pay seven in the rupee, from which a deduction was made to pay the bunyas the cost of their keep while in camp. Twelve months elapsed before they received a third of the money due to them. The Maharajah himself was a sharp practitioner. Two Pindaree chiefs engaged in negotiations with a view to the whole body being again taken under his standard. The subject was hotly debated in the durbar, some holding that the Pindarees ought on no account to be encouraged, while others held that it was in accordance with true Maharatta principles that a body of fifteen thousand horse should be maintained at no cost to the State whatever. The Maharajah agreed to the terms proposed and invited one of the Khans to a friendly conference, at which everything would be arranged. But hearing of the supposed wealth in the Pindaree camp he seized the Khan when he came to the conference, and immediately ordered an attack on his camp. The Pindarees for the most part escaped; by a similar expedient the other Pindaree chief was also entrapped. The Mahratta Chiefs, however, enjoyed no immunity from treachery. Scindia about this time was greatly alarmed at hearing of the attempts just made to poison the wife and child of Holkar, by administering rats-bane in *pan*. The Maharanee, when she put the *pan* in her mouth noticed an unusual taste; the poison was found. The servant who handed her the *pan* was flogged; but the matter was carried no further. Two months before, Holkar himself had a narrow escape from assassination; the man who attempted his life being seized gave up the name of his suborner—a sirdar of high rank, who was at once blown from a gun. The moral sense was everywhere blunted. Holkar was a natural son, and had no right to the gadee; but having seized power he secured himself by murdering his brother and his nephew. Scindia was at this time at war with the Maharajah of Jeypore—a very different type of ruler from the Prince who now rules over that State. He was still a young man, but he was enfeebled by every kind of excess; he indulged his caprices with boundless extravagance, and contempt of all honour or decency. He bestowed his besotted affections on a certain "Essence of Camphor," and bestowed on her the jaghir which was the appanage of the Maharanee and her family; gave her a splendid palace, with a costly establishment of elephants, camels, and retinue, the whole maintained out of the treasury. He escorted her to the palace he had bestowed on her, riding behind her on an elephant, and fanning her before the astonished and indignant Rajputs. Such were the Native Princes of eighty years ago. Sir M. E. Grant Duff notes that all this went on when the present Prime Minister was in long clothes, and asks whether it might not soon all come back again, if by mistakes at home or shocks from abroad, the delicate mechanism of our rule were broken up and the land exposed to some devils' work which Colonel Broughton's letters describe?

SIR A. P. MACDONELL, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, recently gave the darbaris sound advice on their duty to the State and their tenants at Jubbulpur. Settlement operations have been actively carried on in the Central Provinces for some time past, and the Chief Commissioner, therefore, thought the present a fitting time to call them together, for when these operations commenced the darbaris became alarmed and many misleading reports as to the intention of the administration gained currency. Sir A. Macdonell assured his hearers that he desired the utmost publicity given to the intentions of the administration, as they would find that there was nothing in their minds but what was for the good, both of landlord and tenant. He is on principle opposed to high rents and high jamas, as they foster discontent instead of stimulating industry, and it is, therefore, satisfactory to him to know that the settlements of two hundred villages in Damoh and over a hundred in Jubbulpur had been effected, and malguzars are accepting their new jamas with feelings of relief. The same principle which has been followed in the Nagpur division, is being carried out in Jubbulpur, and the only objections which have yet been raised have been in consequence of increased demands by Government where they were due. Cases have come under notice, in which, as the Chief Commissioner observed, the relations between landlord and tenant were more like those existing between the utter usurer and his bond-slave. But this they intended to stop. Landlords in some cases have been found turning their villages into fields for grain speculation. By lending their tenants money at exorbitant rates of compound interest they have immeshed them in such endless embarrassments that the tenants at every harvest are practically bound to make over to their landlords the entire produce of the land, in liquidation of the ever-growing load of debt by converting themselves into grain-dealers of this kind. This has been discovered in more than one instance, and the pronouncement of the Chief Commissioner that the landlords had contravened the object with which they had been created proprietors, and impoverished their tenantry, was not at all a severe condemnation of practices which, as he said, would, if allowed to continue have embarrassed the administration. In several other cases it has been found that proprietors in the interval between the completion of the Settlement Officer's work and the announcement of their jamas, have either ejected their tenants, or enhanced their rents above the figure fixed by the Settlement Officer. Naturally the Chief Commissioner is indignant; and observing that practices of this kind are a deliberate breach of faith with the Government, warns landlords that he does not intend to overlook the offence, reserving to himself the right to cancel the settlement of any village in which malpractices are proved to have taken place, and to make the re-settlement with another malguzar. These words of clear warning will doubtless have a good effect. Among those present were some of the very culprits he hoped to bring to their senses. Before concluding his observations, the Chief Commissioner dwelt on the difference between verbal assent and active help in the attempts of the administration to carry on works for rural sanitation. Pure water and cleanly villages are greatly appreciated, though seldom found in the Central Provinces, and Sir A. Macdonell asked that each landlord should in his own way and in his own time carry out the improvements and supply the necessities of the villages in his care.

THOUGH there is much that is gratifying in the records of Municipal Administration in the Central Provinces, rural areas still give the Chief Commissioner uneasiness. Both education and sanitation are neglected and the local administration has found it necessary to remind district authorities of the object for which they were established. Their attention has just again been called to the manner in which they can effectively advance the public welfare. Government assistance as well as advice has been offered, for the Chief Commissioner, convinced that the elementary education of the masses cannot be popularised and promoted without multiplying village schools, has sanctioned the allotment of twenty-five thousand rupees from the provincial funds to be devoted to the establishment of new schools on the [illegible] [illegible] of what Sir A. P. [illegible] all means to do for the progress of [illegible] now under his care. Here the seed of elementary education is sown, but [illegible] the Chief Commissioner feels bound [illegible] must be their first consideration. The [illegible] need, he has written in a recent [illegible] is the provision of a pure and [illegible] supply of well-water. And in disc[illegible] point the local Government's care for [illegible] classes is manifest. It has been sho[illegible] hundreds of villages the mhars, and [illegible] other low-castes are not allowed to [illegible] from the public wells but are compelled [illegible] the impure water of wells and nullas. [illegible] mentioned in a local report some [illegible] showing that a supply was occasio[illegible] to them in a hole in the ground [illegible] other allowed them though this was [illegible] ally open to pollution. It is now offi[illegible] fied that practices such as these have been found to result in the outbreak of epidemics [illegible] which members of all castes alike fall victims. Local authorities are warned that the principle that the welfare of one class or body of men cannot be sacrificed or neglected without danger to the welfare of all other classes has been again and again proved in the past years as frequently as in its predecessors. In dealing with supply schemes sent up under the Village Sanitation Act and the proposals of local authorities to the Sanitary Board this principle is being kept well in view. Each district has been separated into sanitary units, the requirements of each being regarded when the schemes are under consideration. Effort thus concentrated, Sir A. P. Macdonell thinks, is more productive of concrete results than if it were partly dissipated in the attempt to deal with larger areas, and members of local boards are reminded that they are able to render valuable assistance by bringing their local knowledge and influence to bear upon the execution of projects that lie at their own doors. Meantime it is satisfactory to learn that the Village Sanitation Act is being steadily if slowly extended to all villages which can bear the burden of assessment for the expenses of its operation, and for the sanitary improvement of poorer villages liberal allotments are being made from Provincial funds.

ONE of the most interesting additions to recent discussions on the new magazine rifle and its effects is from the pen of Surgeon-Captain F. P. Nichols, Medical Staff, who considers its bearing on the medical services in time of war. From all available evidence he comes to the conclusion that in the next war we must be prepared for a large increase of wounds amenable to treatment, a comparatively small increase of severe wounds, and a high proportion of dead; the labours of the surgeon being increased, but the proportion of recoveries larger. With smokeless powder the dangerous area will be increased, the absence of smoke causing the aim of an adversary to be more accurate at longer ranges and infinitely more deadly at the shorter. The area of danger being enlarged, the difficulty of attending to the wants of the wounded will be all the greater, and effective relief sometimes impossible. It appears inevitable also that in the extended area, troops will be longer under fire than formerly before coming into contact, and the loose formation that will probably be adopted to avoid loss, will, by increasing the fighting area, also tend to spread the wounded over a larger extent of country. This being so Captain Nichols is driven to the conclusion that the results of the next European war are horrible to contemplate, and modifications in the medical service will be found necessary. The increased probabilities of a larger percentage of wounded will necessitate a corresponding increase in the medical service. With a view to meeting this necessity Captain Nichols makes several suggestions. That to which he attaches most value is the employment of volunteer help by neutrals who should be organised and trained in times of peace under the authority of our own officers, to render aid in the field of battle as well as in rear at the field hospitals. Seeing the large number of working men who at home have qualified themselves under the St. John's Ambulance Society to render first aid to the injured, there seems nothing at all impracticable in Captain Nichols suggestion.

MISS DRYDEN of the American Lutheran Mission had the honour on Thursday of showing to his Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris specimens of embroidery done in the Industrial School for Muhammadan women at Guntoor, Madras. Lady Harris expressed her pleasure at seeing the work and was much pleased with it. She kindly promised some orders for the school. An exhibit from this school is to be sent to the World's Fair. It will probably be the only exhibit at the Fair from the Muhammadan women of India. Those desiring information concerning this school should address Miss Dryden at Guntoor, S. India.

GENERAL MERRILL, Consul-General for the United States, has applied, on behalf of the Agricultural Department, Washington, for seeds of the different varieties of cotton grown for commercial purposes in India. Arrangements are being made to procure samples of Bengal cotton through the Collectors of Midnapur and Saran and the Deputy Commissioners of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Lohardaga, and Manbhum.

THE Municipal Budget for the year 1893-94 comes on for consideration at the meeting of the Corporation on Monday. Notices of motion have been given (1) by Mr. P. M. Mehta and Dr. Blaney that the salary of the Municipal Commissioner be raised to Rs. 3,000 a month and that the sum of Rs. 36,000 a month be entered in the Budget instead of Rs. 30,000; and (2) by Mr. D. N. Wacha that the town duties be decreased from nine lakhs to seven lakhs and seventy-five thousand rupees; that the grant for office establishment be reduced from Rs. 5,372 to Rs. 4,956; that the grant for printing the Assessment Book be reduced from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 5,000; and that the wages for working the Love Grove Pumping Station be reduced from Rs. 15,756 to Rs. 10,236. The same councillor has given notice of a motion to pass the grant for Public Lighting at Rs. 2,79,673 conditionally on the gas lamps being kept lighting all the night. He will also move *inter alia* that the police charges shall be reduced from three lakhs sixty-three thousand to three lakhs.

MAJOR-GENERAL GALBRAITH, commanding at Quetta, was to start on the 2nd instant on a tour of inspection to Kajari Kach in the Gomal. He returns to Quetta about the beginning of next month.

CAPTAIN J. COMPTON PYNE, who has lost his life in the fight between the Egyptian troops and the dervishes on the Soudan border, served as transport officer in the Khyber during the Afghan war of 1879. The Egyptians on the present occasion evidently made an excellent stand, fully meriting the high encomium Mr. Alfred Milner passes on their soldierly qualities in his recent book.

CHAGEH in Baluchistan, which was occupied by the Afghan troops several months ago, has been the scene of a bold assassination. A Sanjerani tribesman, who was carried prisoner to Khandahar but afterwards released, climbed over the wall of Chageh Fort at night and killed the Afghan officer in command, afterwards making good his escape. This shows the temper of the local tribe at the Amir's aggression in seizing their village.

OUR Jubbulpore correspondent writes on 4th instant. During the past 36 hours 1·29 inches of rain was registered and more was in prospect.

SIR A. P. MACDONNELL has postponed his departure from Jubbulpore to Damoh from [illegible] to 8th instant.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th December [illegible] a decrease on the corresponding week of [illegible], of 30,697 maunds, and Rs. 12,462 in the [illegible]

BRAVE lads are Frank Clinker and [illegible], of Liverpool, who have just been [illegible] silver medals by the Magistrate of the [illegible] City Police-court. Clinker, who is [illegible] age only, was passing the canal bridge [illegible] named Murphy, plunged into the [illegible] an instant's hesitation the boy dived [illegible] ed in seizing her; but so determined [illegible] that she struggled with her deliverer [illegible] violent efforts to thrust him down in [illegible] a moment the lad's situation was [illegible] peril; but at this juncture the boy [illegible] only fourteen, appeared upon the scene [illegible] dived in and swam to Clinker's [illegible] woman now turned her attack up[illegible] endeavoured to suffocate him in his [illegible] much difficulty the lads prevailed, and [illegible] the miserable woman to the canal ba[illegible] dragged her ashore. Murphy, who [illegible] convicted of attempting suicide, [illegible] magistrate that her life had been [illegible] determined courage. The magistrate [illegible] ed them in [illegible] words [illegible] with the medal of the "Society [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]GRAMS.

[illegible] TELEGRAMS.)

[illegible] AND GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

[illegible] the Morocco [illegible] indignation for the killing of [illegible] by the Tangier police.

[illegible]TING IN THE SOUDAN.

[illegible] ceived show that the Dervishes, [illegible] the outset, out-manoeuvred the [illegible] after a gallant fight, were forced

[illegible] SPENCER BALFOUR.

[illegible] Balfour, the Chairman of the [illegible] other Building Societies, the collapse [illegible] caused such widespread ruin, has [illegible].

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

PARIS, JAN. 5.

[illegible] connection with the Panama Canal [illegible] ded the date of his joining the Credit [illegible] latter is blameless.

ANARCHISM IN PARIS.

JAN. 6.

Anarchist placards are daily appearing in the suburbs of Paris inciting the populace to revolt. A great demonstration is in preparation for the 10th instant.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The death is announced of General W. Anderson.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Bombay mails of the 24th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, JAN. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej, with the homeward Indian mails of the 31st ult., arrived here, at 10-30 p.m., yesterday.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 6.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite's next official excursion will be Agra, afterwards Barreilly and Meerut, and later on Fyzabad and Gorakhpur.

A REPRESENTATION OF THE ULWAR PRISONERS.

The Government of India, while plainly enough upheld the decision and the sentences of the Ulwar court in the celebrated murder case, have consented to submit a representation on behalf of the prisoners to the Secretary of State, with whom the last word will now lie.

SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

An interesting legal question has risen in the Delhi division, whether when a person, who is under security for good behaviour, be convicted of an offence in a Native State, the securities furnished can legally be forfeited. The question will doubtless come before the Chief Court for decision before long.

LORD ROBERTS' CONVERSAZIONE.

Among the special features of Lord Roberts' Conversazione at Lahore will be the presence, in Montgomery Hall, of two men from every regiment, European and Native, and every battery in the Punjab as a guard-of-honour. Such a spectacle has, it is believed, never before been witnessed in India.

OFFICERS' AND SOLDIERS' SERVICE EQUIPMENT.

Officers' and Soldiers' Service Equipment, patented by Major Lovell, 21st Hussars, has been sanctioned for trial by the Commander-in-Chief in India, at the next Muridki, Umballa, and Meerut Camps-of-Exercise in the following regiments:—2nd Dragoon Guards, 7th Dragoon Guards, 1st Battalion West Kent Regiment, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, 29th Punjab Infantry, and 30th Punjab Infantry. It is of such a compact and interchangeable nature for service requirements as to commend itself to all soldiers, shikaries, and tourists.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

The play was resumed to-day and Paine and Carruthers opened well [illegible] separated. The others with the exception of Hair and Hickley made no stand. The latter raised its score from 83 to 116, at which the innings closed. This left Calcutta 175 runs behind. They began their second innings well, but collapsed after an hour's play. The innings closed for 92 only, leaving Lord Hawke's team victors by one innings and 83 runs. The fielding of the visitors was splendid.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.

1st Innings.

Lord Hawke, b Hair	13
Hornsby, c Moran, b Hair	86
C W Wright, c Heckle, b Thomas	23
Vernon, c Heckle, b Hair	24
Jackson, b Hair	8
Hill, l-b-w Pereira	38
Robinson, c Hickley, b Hair	27
H F Wright, c Moran, b Hair	21
Maclean, b Heckle	4
Foljambe, b Moran	21
Heseltine	0
Extras	26
Total...	291

CALCUTTA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
E Pearce, c Robinson, b Hornsby	4	c and b Hornsby	10
C W Foley, b Hornsby	9	not out	5
W E Moran, c Robinson, b Hornsby	0	b Hornsby	0
C D Johnson, b Heseltine	4	b Hornsby	0
Thomas	1	b Foljambe	10
Carruthers, b Hill	23	b Heseltine	23
E Paine, b Hill	19	b Heseltine	4
Pereira, b Hill	0	c Wright, b Foljambe	15
J Heckle, b Hill	2	b Hill	0
C Hickley, not out	25	ht-wt	8
E K Hair, c Heseltine, b Jackson	12	b Foljambe	3
Extras	22	Extras	14
Total...	118	Total..	92

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 6.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Durham Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Luard has been appointed to be Acting Paymaster, 23rd Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant Shewell, Wing Officer and Officiating Quartermaster to be Wing Officer and Quartermaster, vice Lieutenant Dennys, appointed Adjutant.

Captain W. F. Cahusac is attached to the 23rd Regiment, Bombay Infantry, for duty as Officiating Wing Officer.

Captain Williams, attached to the 4th (1st Battalion) Rifle Regiment Bombay Infantry, will rejoin the 25th (3rd Battalion) Rifle Regiment Bombay Infantry.

The following transfer and posting has been ordered:—Veterinary Lieutenant Rose, doing duty at Station Veterinary Hospital, Mhow, is transferred to Neemuch.

Veterinary Lieutenant Hunt, on arrival from England, has been posted to do duty with Station Veterinary Hospital, Mhow.

Lieutenant Luard, 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, has completed the course of instruction in the Military Account Department, Poona, and is reported to be qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster.

Officers Commanding Regiments, British and Native, will be careful to submit their claims for good shooting prizes to the Military Accounts Department within the current financial year, otherwise they may lapse to Government.

Under instructions from Horse Guards War Office it is notified that Captain Donaldson, No. 9 Company, Eastern Division, has been transferred to No. 11 Company, Western Division, vice Captain Foster promoted and posted to No. 27 Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery.

Captain Baker, on completion of long course of Gunnery, has been posted to No. 21 Company, Eastern Division, vice Captain Minchin, nominated for the next long course of Gunnery.

Captain Percival has been transferred from No. 8 to No. 3 Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery, vice Captain E. Bickford, selected for long course of Gunnery.

Lieutenant Curtis has been transferred from No. 5 Company, Southern Division, to 47th Field Battery, Royal Artillery.

Under instructions from Horse Guards it is notified that [illegible] Lieutenant Tucker, 2nd Battalion, Durham [illegible] Infantry, has been posted to 1st Battalion [illegible] Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have been detailed for duty [illegible] troops which proceeded to England [illegible] jesty's troopship Serapis on the 31st [illegible] Lieutenant Anderson, 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment; and 2nd Lieutenant Tucker, 2[illegible], Durham Light Infantry.

The [illegible] d Officer has been granted leave [illegible] his Royal Highness the Commander-[illegible]—Royal Artillery No. 20 Company [illegible] Division—Lieutenant Tullock, [illegible], on the recommendation of [illegible]

[illegible] d Officers has been granted leave [illegible] Yorkshire Light Infantry 2nd Battalion [illegible] to England for six months, on me[illegible]

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

Finance Department.—Mr. Crawley, Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal, has been granted leave for forty days.

Mr. Padamjee, Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, has been posted to Burma as Assistant Comptroller, changing places with Mr. Burbridge.

Foreign Department.—Mr. Ney Elias, Consul-General, Khorassan and Seistan, has been granted furlough for eighteen months.

Lieutenant Thornhill has been appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, *vice* Captain Rooke.

Colonel Biddulph, Resident at Gwalior, changes places with Colonel Reynolds at Baroda.

Home Department.—Mr. H. Beveridge has been permitted to resign the Civil Service.

The services of Colonel Lugard and Surgeon-Major G. Money Shewan has been placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

The services of Lieutenant Orchard, 11th M. I have been placed at the disposal of the Burma Government as Assistant Commandant, Upper Burma Military police.

The Rev. Mr. Kitchen, Bengal, has been appointed Chaplain of Shillong

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Raye, Professor of Surgery, Calcutta Medical College, has been appointed Honorary Surgeon to H.E. the Viceroy.

Mr. Volkers, Accounts Departments, has been appointed Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores.

Mr. Miles, Executive Engineer, has been transferred to Rajputana and C. India.

Revenue (Agricultural) Department.—Sir E. C. Buck, C.S.I., resumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue Agricultural Department.

Mr. E. D. Maclagan, officiating Under-Secretary, has been placed on special duty with the Government of India in the Agricultural Revenue Department.

Military Department.—Leave on furlough, has been granted to Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Garwood, R. E., Superintending Engineer, Military Works, for 9 months; Colonel P. D. Jeffreys, Assistant Adjutant-General, for 3 months; Captain F. C. Carter, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, for 8 months.

Colonel G. W. Chichele Plowden has been admitted to the Colonel's allowance.

Colonel W. H. Hallett has been appointed Deputy Judge Advocate-General.

Surgeon-Major Joseph Blood; Commander H. Price, Indian Marine; H. E. Thompson, Superintendent of Telegraphs, have been permitted to retire from the service.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 6.

The Bank of Madras has declared a dividend for the half-year ending at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, carrying forward Rs. 70,231.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 5.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left here for Bombay this morning.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Gwalior arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Elektra, from Shanghai, left here this afternoon for Bombay.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 16th ultimo, arrived at Hongkong to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98¼
3 per cent. Rentes	94¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	38 3-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £24,400,000, unchanged; public deposits, £8,200,000, increase, £3,500,000; other deposits, £34,000,000; increase, £4,600,000; other securities, £30,200,000; increase, £4,900,000; notes and gold, £14,900,000; decrease, £500,000. The Bank's reserve is 35 per cent. of the liabilities.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, Ismalia, and Aden, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Revd T Bailey
Mr and Mrs Kerk
Mr A Levick
Mr A H C McCarthy
Mr W Milton
Miss Thorp
Mr and Mrs J H Wellby
Mr C M Millar
Mr C M Rose
Mr A Cameron
Mr O Koebel
Mr H Lahiff
Mr C Andrea

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J E Barlow, MP
Mr W Clark
Mr C K Godfrey
Mr Y Pethgrew
Mr F Kinkel
Lord and Lady Bray
Hon Bray
Mr and Mrs W Donkin
Revd F T Cole
Capt Hedingham
Capt Worledge
Capt Brownlow
Maj Burn Murdock
Mr R Steel
Mr Lewis Garrett

FOR ISMALIA.

Mr E Lambrinudi
Mrs Baxter
Mr Moore
Mr T Ugwell
Mr Sanders
Mr Worthington

FOR ADEN—Mr R Digby.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Valetta, Captain R. F. Briscoe, on 14th January, 1893:—

FOR LONDON.—Mr Seymour Keay, MP, Mrs Brocklesby, Miss Green, Mr G Bianchi, Mr D Fuch, Mrs Lycett, 2 children and infant and Miss Lycett.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr P W Maclazan, Mr Hardt, Dr Macarthy, Captain H D Larymore, Captain E R Reade, Mr A Mackay, Mr Lavers, Mr Goddard, and Mr Congdon.

FOR ISMALIA.—Dr and Mrs Sargood Fry and 3 children, Commodore and Mrs Dickerson, Miss Dickerson, Mr Dickerson, Colonel and Mrs Rutherford, Mr and Mrs Greenough, Mr W P Fish, Mr Wallis, Mr Properi, two Misses Griffin, Mr J L Stoddard, and Mr Hammatt.

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Revd P Tounan.

Per s. s. Peninsular, Captain A. C. Loggin, on 21st January, 1893:—

FOR LONDON—Mr Mengens and Mr H Smith.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr Wm Digby, Col R A Sargeaunt, Mr W Digby, CIE, Mr O Schmidt, and Mr H M Ross.

FOR MARSEILLES—Lt Nailson and Mr and Mrs H F Silcock.

FOR ISMALIA—Dr F E Hyde, Mr F E Hyde, jnr, Mr F F D Hyde, Dr H J Cummings, Mr C H Cummings, Major J V Hutchinson, Mr T L Carston, Mr and Miss Cooley, Miss Reynolds, Mr and Mrs Smith, Mr Prince, Mr H E Ware, Mr W Ware, and General and Mrs Barnes.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

THE following alterations and additions have been made in the terms of the prospectus published in the issue of the 4th instant:—

Prospectuses can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary.

1. Marole Plate for '8 flights' read 6 flights.
2. Mahaluxmi Stakes for 'W. A. and I. raised 2st.' read W. A. and I. 13·3, to carry 10st. 7lbs.
3. Chuckla Stakes for 'W. A. raised 21lbs.' read horses to carry 10st. 7lbs. In penalties. For 'Winners once 7lbs., oftener 10lbs.' read winners of Rs. 130, added money, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs.
6. Galloway Cup. For 'terms as in the Chuckla Stakes' substitute 14 hands to carry 10st. 7lbs., W. A. and I. Penalties, Winners of Rs. 193, added money, once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs.
1. The Kaleena Cup.—After '1 mile' add 6 flights.

C. A. BEATTY,
Honorary Secretary.

THE disastrous outbreak of fire which occurred at the Bamfurlong colliery near Wigan on the 14th December appears to have been the result of a pure accident. About 7 o'clock on the morning of 14th December No. 2 mine was set on fire through the upsetting of a paraffin torch lamp in the engine-house, about 400 yards from the pit bottom, with the result that the men in the mine were cut off from the pit-eye. An alarm was quickly given, but unfortunately the engine in the intake airway was rendered useless, and nearly all those in the mine were working in the seam beyond, consequently their supply of pure air was immediately stopped. Help was immediately sent from neighbouring collieries. Happily the engine-house is built in rock, therefore anxiety as to the seam of coal itself getting on fire was removed, but there was great fear as to the safety of those imprisoned beyond. Before the mail left the flames had been got thoroughly under control, and the explorers, unmindful of the risk they were running, went boldly forward. Their inspection showed them that there were scant hopes of rescuing the men. Evidently, on noticing the approach of the noxious fumes, the men and boys hurriedly made their way to the seat of the fire and were overcome by the deadly atmosphere. They were found lying dead in the main roads, as if suddenly stricken down by the overpowering element. Many were discovered in a comatose state—alive, but suffering dreadfully. These were promptly attended to, and everything possible was done for them. It was only after all those found alive had been sent to the bank that those who had died were sent to the surface. Fourteen bodies were brought out. As soon as the news of the accident became known, willing hands from neighbouring collieries came to help, while from almost every colliery in the district offers came of additional help if it were needed. The task of the rescuers was no easy one. Frequently explorers had to be removed to the surface, but when they recovered they were only too ready to return to their work. Mr. Hutchinson, the manager, though stricken down some three or four times, did not leave the pit until between 5 and 6 o'clock, and then only because he was so exhausted that he had to be forcibly removed. Mr. Hall and Mr. Matthews, inspectors of mines for the district, came to the colliery in the afternoon, and both descended the pit to take part in the work of exploration and rescue, the difficulty of which was increased by the reappearance of fire in the engine-house. Eventually in all fifteen bodies were recovered, and it was believed that that number [illegible] the total loss of life occasioned by the calamity.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 16.

THE missing word——this is the sensation of the week. Tenniel takes it up in *Punch*, and depicts a maiden reproducing on a black board the prevailing sentiment of the farmers' conference: "The only remedy for the present state of agricultural depression in England is——." The nation is expected to fill in the blank with the word which the maiden means, but does not dare to say—protection. Other less significant sentences have made lively work also this week in London. The public prosecutor, in his tenderness for the national morality, has risen up against the missing word competition—a wild dissipation of wealth and the misuse of time and brains which *Tit-Bits* and *Pearson's Weekly* has encouraged for their readers' enlivenment and the aggrandizement of their papers. The manner of engaging in this wicked pastime is simple—even simpler than the games of chance—vingt-et-un, baccarat, etc., patronized by the nobility and aristocracy. *Tit-Bits* or *Pearson* sets a sentence—not necessarily of the superfine copy-book head line character, nor Carlylean, Shakespearean, or Miltonese, but in fairly good English as she is spoken, leaving out a word. The aim of the player is to fill the blank correctly, and thus to carry a division of the pool to which each competitor subscribes a shilling per guess. That the game is popular is proved by the fact that £24,000 worth of shilling subscriptions have been banked by *Pearson's Weekly* to the credit of last week's missing word—and the Post Offices of London entirely cleared out of their stock of shilling orders. The question before the magistrates: Is this gambling? was decided in the affirmative, and unless there is an appeal the missing word competition will soon be forgotten amongst the other crops of wild oats which the British public sows from year to year.

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But though Mr. Pearson refuses to appeal because the demands of the competition on the time of his staff have outgrown the limits of editorial endurance, he cannot but appreciate the absurdity of the situation. The Public Prosecutor makes a shocking noise swallowing the missing word gnat, but he can quietly gulp down camels or bulls and bears on the stock exchange without a gurgle. It is a question merely of appetite. There is the same element of chance in gambling on the share market as in speculating £34 odd as Mr. Tuer (of Field and Tuer) confessed to an interviewer to have done last week—backing the word "awkward" seventy-five times and thereby winning a sum of six or seven hundred pounds. But in the city and elsewhere these things are done slyly and soberly, not with the noisy *réclame*, which delights the *Pearson* and *Tit-Bits* shareholders, and offends the self-righteous old puritanical spirit.

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Besides the lively doings of *Pearson* and *Tit-Bits* before the magistrates and the usual horrors of the police court—wife-beating, child-murder, suicides, and swindles there has been no scarcity of sensational incident in the week. It is only a little while since the *Pall Mall Gazette* laureate competition was decided in favour of Mr. William Watson a poet, not overwell known except by his verses on the death of Tennyson. Then through interest at head-quarters he was granted a civil list allowance of £200 in recognition of his talents and his needs. The poet, impressionable, like all of his kind, seems to have been upset by an early love trouble and to have taken chloral as a sedative. Unhappily he showed unmistakable signs of mania this week in Windsor when he stopped the Duke of Edinburgh's carriage on some pretext which led to his arrest and his subsequent consignment to an asylum.

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The third act of another sensational drama was played out this week in London when the young lady Mrs. Gwyneth Maude, otherwise Campbell, was sentenced by the Recorder to three months' hard labour for having obtained silver to the value of £82 from Messrs. Spink and Sons, Jewellers, Piccadilly, and furs to the value of £100 from the Grafton Fur Company, Bond-Street. The Recorder in passing sentence on the miserable girl for whom there is much to be said in extenuation of her fault, said he could not pass over her offence without inflicting punishment. On her release, it is understood, that she will be received into a House at Fulham with a view to her retrieving her character. The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post* gives some particulars of her family history, which will be interesting to Indian readers, to whom they are not already known. Mrs. Maude, the prisoner's unhappy mother, who committed suicide during the [illegible] Maharajah of Mysore. Her father, a physician attached to the English Residency at Mysore, married a princess of the Maharajah's house, a lady with an immense fortune. On the death of her parents Miss Campbell, as she then was, married Colonel Maude. The newly-married couple came over to England, when Mrs. Maude developed a passion for gambling, which rapidly made away with her fortune. Her husband separated from her, sold out of the Army, and is now in business under another name in the West End. Meanwhile Mrs. Maude, having no money of her own, began to appropriate other people's in the fashion detailed at the inquest. There were innumerable writs out against her, and being finally brought to bay by the sheriff's officer, the wretched woman flung herself out of the upper story of an hotel, and so died. It is in these circumstances and among these associations that this young girl has lived. Miss Maude is connected with one of the most ancient ducal families, and in the anticipated event of the sentence passed upon her being as lenient as is permissible to the judge, it is probable that she will soon be better off than she has been for the last three years.

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Does it ever occur to the shopkeepers who recklessly expose their goods to the cupidity of the poor or the spendthrift, that they in tempting to extravagance, are in some manner sharers of the offence. It is all very well to wish to make money but a shopman's obligations do not end when the window is dressed up with gay ribbons, bright jewels, and tempting millinery. When a customer is wheedled and forced into purchasing a dress or a mantle or a set of furs much dearer than she can afford to pay, the tempter should get some of the blame of the sin. But no—they mostly get only pity when they fall and crush a number of entirely innocent people in their fall.

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But this is no time for such miserable moralizing. We shall look on the shop windows with a stern sense of duty when Christmas and the New Year are over. Meanwhile *noblesse oblige*, or common custom requires us to give, and the business of choosing is made easy by the plan, which has extended even to Regent St. and Bond-Street of marking the price on each article in plain figures. There are some novelties in jewellery to be seen at Streeter's, ornaments made of a stone of a dull green colour called chrysoprase, and esteemed lucky in contradistinction to the onyx, which has a bad name and is not a welcome present. The lucky chrysoprase makes rather a pretty brooch as a four-leaved shamrock, and looks suited for hard wear as well as decoration. In leather articles the newest fashion is antelope skin, something like Suede kid in texture, but a ruddier brown. Frames ornamented with gold and silver are a pretty novelty made of this leather, but like Suede gloves in London, they would probably never keep clean. Hand-bags of the old reticule shape with gilt rings or clasps are very fascinating made in antelope skin, so also are fancy boxes and writing-cases, purses, card-cases, and portfolios, and they have the advantage over the bright blue and red leather trifles of last year that they do not utterly kill every colour in their vicinity.

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When a site on the ground of the old prison at Millbank was ceded to the Tate collection everyone thought the vexed question "What shall we do with it?" was finally answered. But now we are told that the foundations of the building are below the bed of the river, and that it would be utter destruction to the pictures—wanton philistinism, in fact—to put them there. It strikes one as a little peculiar that philanthropists should have silently overlooked the disadvantages of the site—the damp mildew of the river bed as long as only prisoners suffered. Human life does not count for as much as painted canvas nowadays.

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Owners of miniatures, especially Cosways, are in luck at present as the taste for brooch and pendant portraits has been revived; and people are trotting out their powdered and periwigged grandsires with pride. To be without an ancestor in uniform, or ruffles, or old-fashioned choker and blue frock coat is such an admission of plebeian modernity that there is a great demand in the market for these bijou portraits; and if they cannot be had they are manufactured to order. But new miniatures are fashionable as well as the old, and the queen has just had a very daintily executed likeness of her grandson the Duke of Clarence set in a brooch. It is the work of Mr. Heath, the miniaturist.

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To lovers of Dickens and of the quaint world he peopled in his imagination, it will be a grief to learn that one more landmark of his day is being swept away. Thavies Inn, the former residences of the Chancery barristers, is doomed to destruction. But our regret is not for the legal profession driven forth on the world—doves without a resting place for the soles of their feet—but for the delightful memories of Mrs. Jellaby, Caddy, and Barrioboolaga and his pocket handkerchiefs that will pass away with the old houses. There is no quicker death to sentimental reminiscences than the demolition of old surroundings. It was this knowledge that made Napoleon approve of the Haussmannization of Paris. So many memories were buried for ever under the ruins.

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Miss Lilian Trewby, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., who has just left England to take up her appointment as senior house-surgeon of Lady Dufferin's Hospital, at Agra, studied for the medical profession at the London School of Medicine for Women and has already gained much experience in general practice in this country.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, DEC. 17.

THE time will surely come when the life of Jay Gould will be regarded as a thing incredible, monstrous, and inhuman. That any man should set himself deliberately to make money; that he should propose to himself, as the one end of his life, nothing but the accumulation of the means to make life pleasant or useful; will be acknowledged by the historian of this century to have been a deplorable characteristic of the period. But, it will be pointed out, this man did not trade nor did he practise a profession or calling, or craft, or art of any kind; he lived and worked entirely, openly, avowedly, by methods which a higher civilization will rank with those for which our prisons are kept up. He bought shares low and made them go up; when they were so high that they could go up no more he sold; then the shares went down and thousands were ruined. Or if he wanted to buy shares low he deliberately wrecked railway and joint stock enterprises of all kinds ruining without a single thought of compunction thousands upon thousands of innocent stockholders, widows, helpless women and orphans. He trampled over all their bodies in his march to wealth; he was ready to trample over as many more. The man seems to have been incapable of pity. He was possessed by the modern Devil. He said: "Give me more—more—more." He obtained the wish of his heart; riches poured in upon him who knew not the meaning of satiety; but he enjoyed none of them. It is, you see, the curse of great wealth that you cannot make more out of your life than your neighbour, whose income hardly reaches the four figures. You cannot eat more or drink more, or get more sunshine, or more pleasure out of Nature, or more joy in walking through the fields, or truer friendship, or more sympathy, or fonder love, or more happiness with wife and children, or a longer life. You can buy pictures, it is true; you can drink good wine; you can have a yacht; you can, perhaps, but this is not certain, advance a cause. Anything else? You can have, which I believe to be the root of all money grubbing, the sense of power. It is an illusory sense, because the rich man—I mean the man like the man Jay Gould—the man with a big bag, not the man with a big state—can only exercise his power in raising salaries, which is important to the individual, but not to the nation. There are many men, I dare say, in this country, who would willingly carry on Jay Gould's game if they could; but I doubt if any in this country have arrived at his utterly callous and cynical carelessness of the sorrow and suffering which follow the footsteps of such a financier. In the next world he shall be an an unsuccessful crossing sweeper, or, worse still, a struggling suburban small shopkeeper, whose lot is surely the hardest of any upon this earth. Yes, the legend, "Jay Gould, Grocer and Provision Merchant," shall adorn a shop front in Shepherd's Bush London; he shall struggle all his life against poor trade, and failing credit, a few years before his death he shall become bankrupt, and the last years of his dreary life shall be spent in the Union of his parish, without a single penny to satisfy the yearnings of his discontented heart.

The column of "Answers to Correspondents" is a very old institution. I believe the first inventor was the ingenious John Dunton, who founded the *Athenian Oracle* towards the beginning of the last century. That odd collection of questions and answers was followed by the *British Apollo*, the *Weekly Oracle*, the *Oracle*, and others. These volumes form very good reading for an idle half-hour. Let me extract two or three questions from the last named, a small octavo volume, without a date on the title page. The answers are too long to quote, but I venture to give one:—

"By closing the window shutter a room is reduced to darkness. What has become of the light that was in the room before the shutter was closed?"

"Is there a sympathy or antipathy between some particular plants?

"What is Love?"

"What is Reason?"

> "Venus and Mars with equal power contest
> For the entire possession of my breast,
> Honour, the spur of war does boldly beat
> A march: her gentler sighs sound a retreat.
> Be speedy, then, in answering which way
> I shall incline—the case bears no delay.
> Or, in plain prose, shall I marry or go to the wars?"
> "Since women's bodies were derived at first
> From man, why are they now the fairer dust?"

(Remark the beauty of the rhyme.) The following is the answer

> "The cause of this 'tis easy to explore,
> They only are the gold, and we the ore."

"Did not Eve lose great part of her beauty with her innocence?"

"Has every man a good and bad angel attending him?"

"Whether all souls are alike?"

"Is it possible to love as well after marriage as before?"

"Where stood the cook when he crowed and all the world heard it?"

"Why does looking at the sun cause sneezing?"

These questions, you will perceive, are mostly real staggerers. But the Resolvers are equal to them, or to any number of them. For instance, that abysmal question which heads the selection. I dare say we have all of us asked what becomes of the light when you shut the shutter. Our modern Resolvers fly not so high, otherwise I am prepared with a few that would try their ingenuity. For instance, take the following. The first, you see, are purely scientific, and may be addressed to the Royal Society:

"Why does a poker laid against the bars revive a drooping fire?"

"Why does the sun put out the fire?"

"Why does one always meet with an echo of one's thoughts in the shape of a coincidence?"

"Why does the fire burn blue in frosty weather?"

"Why does the moon rule the weather?"

"Why do gamblers get long runs of good hands or bad hands?"

"Why does the modern working man always employ one universal qualifying adjective?"

"Why do we give pence to boys who irreverently bawl hymns on the doorstep at this time of year?"

"Why have we had fifteen cold summers running? And when is the good old hot summer coming back again?"

I believe I have told this story before. But I saw the story teller, who has been dead for six months, in the street yesterday, and the sight of him reminded me of the story, and I needs must tell it again. "The strangest experience"—he sat stroking his beard, and spoke very slowly and deliberately, the manner lending to the matter the semblance of truth—"the very strangest experience that ever happened to me I will now relate. It is stranger than fiction, because in fiction no one would dare to invent a story that has neither beginning nor end, nor any purpose or reason, or cause or effect. In fact, why it happened to me I know not. It was in the afternoon; we were some five hundred miles from the coast of Peru, the ship rolling heavily in the swell of yesterday's breeze. I was sitting in my cabin, when I suddenly became aware, to my bewilderment, that I was not alone—a lady was with me. She was sitting beside me. I knew that she was a spirit, of course, because no such lady was on board. She was not young, but she was still beautiful, of the Spanish type—dark, with large, full eyes—and she spoke Spanish. We conversed for an hour in that language. What we said I know not, nor have I ever been able to remember. It was enough for me that, when the discourse ended, my pulse beat fast and my heart was glowing. She left me suddenly as she had come.

When I was alone, a curious shivering fell upon me. I got up and went out of the cabin. In the saloon two or three passengers lay about half asleep. I wondered how many of them would believe my story if I told it. Then I went on deck. There were two of my fellow passengers—both Peruvians—talking. I knew them, and I stood beside them, listening, but not heeding much, for my mind was full of my stranger visitor. Presently, however, one of them pulled out a pocket-book filled with papers. As he opened it a photograph fell out. I stooped to pick it up. Heavens and Earth! It was the portrait of the woman who had sat with me in the cabin. "Pardon me, Senor," I said, giving him the photograph. "This lady is . . ." "She is my wife," said the Peruvian; "she is at present in Lima." "In Lima! This lady could never have heard of me, nor even of my name; yet she came to my cabin in the spirit, and she sat with me for two hours by the clock, conversing of things lofty and noble. A wonderful experience! I may add that I have never seen her since." "Pray, sir," asked one of the company—it was in the smoking saloon—"are you—perhaps, if I may ask—a novelist?" "I have essayed fiction," he replied, slowly and deliberately, the manner again giving the appearance of truth to the matter; "I have essayed the art of fiction, but hitherto unsuccessfully."

One more literary memory has been discovered connected with Hampstead—not my natal town exactly, but the village of my adoption. I have read somewhere that Mrs. Tennyson, mother of the poet, resided here for a long time—during the time that her son had lodgings in Camden Town. The house was indicated in this paper. It is called Rosemount House, and is situated at the corner where Flask-walk—the old walk where stood the Flask Inn, sacred to the memory of Addison, Gay, Arbuthnot, Akenside, and I know not how many others—meets Well-walk, where they still show the seat—or its successor—on which Keats loved to sit and to gaze across the fields and Caen Park. As for the house, it is an ugly thing of gray brick, with a door and porch in the middle, and square windows on either side. But next door to the modern Rosemount is the most charming little doll's cottage possible. Such a cottage as this, I am convinced, without any evidence whatever—which makes me the more certain that I am right—was the house in which Mrs. Tennyson lived. It is one more sacred spot [illegible] Keats lived [illegible] place [illegible] house [illegible] down [illegible] years ago [illegible] Constable's [illegible] Clarkson Stanfield's; Mrs. Barbauld's; Lucy Aikin's; William Collins's house, where Wilkie was born; Romney's house; the house where Dr. Johnson lodged; with many others. On the Heath one may meet in the twilight Pope, Arbuthnot, Addison, Gay, Akenside, Johnson, Savage, Wordsworth, Lamb, Coleridge, Leigh Hunt, Edward Irving, Charles Dickens, Wilkie Collins—all walking together arm in arm with I know not what other ghosts. This fact it is which makes Hampstead so delightful. These ghosts come back to revisit the place they loved so well in their lifetime. Tennyson has now joined them. I shall go out this evening to meet them all—in the twilight. No other place in England, except Westminster Abbey, is so rich in illustrious ghosts.

Why did Tennyson live in Camden Town? The question is generally asked on the supposition that Camden Town in the thirties and the forties was as Camden Town in the nineties. Not so, my friends. Camden Town when Tennyson had rooms there was at the end of everything. Along the Kentish Town-road there were houses, but not a great many, for the rest, fields. Immediately north of Camden Town was a piece of low, marshy ground, cut in two by the canal. Beyond this the ground rose, and when Tennyson walked up to Hampstead to see his mother, he breasted a hill a mile and a half long, rising slowly to a height of 450ft. There were fields on either side, with here and there a house. Hampstead, when he reached it, was a village quite separate and distinct from London, a country village, but full of great houses with glorious gardens, two or three of which still survive. Do not think, therefore, that Tennyson lived in a crowded and squalid suburb. Nothing of the kind. He lived among gardens, trees, and fields, on the actual northern edge of London. Beyond him were hills, fields, gardens, and woods, about which he could wander at his will. One can see him, any day, stalking about in the wildest parts of Hampstead Heath. In these wintry afternoons, at half-past four, when the twilight lies on the brown furze and the last glow has not quite left the western sky, and the evening mist is rising, it is easier to see him among the bushes than in the light of day. Time flies backwards; we are in the Forties again; and Tennyson has walked up Haverstock Hill to see his mother at Rosemount, and to stroll around the silent Heath in meditation.

There is on exhibition at the Hall of Barnard's Inn, Holborn, a small collection of drawings by Daniel Vierge, which to those who do not know the work of that artist, are simply marvellous. They are mostly illustrations of a certain book by Quevedo, called "Pablo di Sigovia, the Spanish Sharper." I once tried to admire Quevedo's "Visions" in translation, but failed. Perhaps I should like "Pablo di Segovia" better with these illustrations to assist. The French Government have rewarded the artist with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and the French artists have given him a gold medal for these drawings. I do not remember that John Leech was ever made a Knight of the Bath, or that the Royal Academy ever gave him a gold medal. But in this country we reserve our distinctions for the undistinguished—which consoles them. However, this man—this Daniel Vierge—is not only the most brilliant, the most facile, artist of this kind that now breathes these upper airs, the most full of expression, colour, and action; but he is also remarkable for his personal history. Some years ago he had a paralytic stroke. This has deprived him of his right hand and of speech; he cannot read a printed page. But he can draw; he has taught himself to draw with his left hand! Such courage, such success are amazing. If the exhibition remains open everybody must go to see it.

When you have seen it, cast your eye about the little Hall in which the pictures are placed. It is the quaintest and most delightful hall possible. The Inn was an Inn of Chancery belonging to Gray's Inn. It was purchased by Gray's Inn of one Dr. Mackworth, Dean of Lincoln, and was whilom called Mackworth's Inn. There are two small quadrangles in this ancient college; in the second stands one of the oldest houses in London, a fifteenth century house; it is a lovely old place; outside the wall there is a red-tiled roof, said to have been formerly the linney of a pasture field belonging to the Bishop of Ely. This house and the whole Inn ought to be bought up by the London County Council, together with the old houses and the Hall of Staple Inn. Then the whole should be preserved among the national monuments. These Inns of Courts show the care which the lawyers of old took of their students. When their numbers overflowed their own accommodation, they bought a house outside and built another Inn. Everyone of the small Inns was an overflow [illegible] Cambridge Trinity Hotel is an overflow of Trinity College.

Another mistake! Heavens! And only a week or so after explaining, for the information of the public, what a mistake means for the unhappy blunderer—what a shower of letters—what a varied assortment of discoverers of that blunder! But one must confess—there is no help for it. Reach me down the white shirt and the tapper of 6lb. weight, lead me through the streets, put me, head and hands, in pillory, ride me face to tail, bundle me in the [illegible] draw me on the hurdle of Disgrace. *I said that they ought to put up a bust of Longfellow in Poets' Corner, and they have done so long ago.* Dear me! And I must have seen it scores of times, because, like Addison, I love the shades of the Abbey and the company of the Illustrious Dead. Yet I said it; I wrote the word Longfellow. Forgive me, gentle reader. May I now put off the shirt and blow out the candle and resume my ordinary garments? Bust of Longfellow, indeed! Why, what in the world . . . ? Does not the fellow know . . . ? Ignorance incredible! Has he never seen the inside of Westminster Abbey? Thanks, dear discoverers. It reminds me—almost—of the day when I mixed up two Dukes of Cumberland.

A RONDEAU.

1-1-93.

A GLAD New Year! My wish for you,
Oft wished before, I now renew.
From carking care may you be free,
And happier far in Ninety-Three
Than e'en you were in Ninety-Two.
May joys be many: troubles few;
May you be one of Mirth's bright crew;
Your ears hear nought but sounds of glee,
This glad New Year!

May life appear just "quite too-too,"
And all things have a roseate hue.
Every good wish accept from me!
May you all brightest fortune see!
Good luck attend your footsteps through
A glad New Year!

C. H. L.

THE low rate of exchange, writes a contemporary is bearing more and more hardly upon those servants of Government whose scale of pay does not rise to the level of the fortunate members of the Indian Civil Service. There are hundreds of men in the "Departments" who feel the pinch very severely, and are now almost in despair. A correspondent writes:—"I do not want any leave myself, but there are many of my men who require it badly, and cannot even afford privilege leave at the present value of the rupee, and the uncertainty that surrounds the little that is left of it. How can Government expect them to expose themselves cheerfully to the risk of malarious fever, which their work requires from them, whom they cannot take leave in case of a break down, but must remain out here and die in the jungles? The state of things is getting to such a pass that the administration must suffer in the long run; for, however ready people may be to do their duty and sacrifice themselves for the good of the State they expect a *quid pro quo*. Demoralisation is setting in, and if there is delay in applying a remedy, the change may come too late, and it may take years to eradicate the feeling of discontent, and the destruction or obliteration of the sense of obligation on the part of public servants, produced by their present sufferings. In my opinion it would be wise to grant some temporary relief pending the final settlement of the question, a relief which need not be large, but which under present conditions, would secure to Government for a long time to come the loyalty of their servants." These opinions will be echoed by everyone who has administrative charge of a Civil Department, while those who know how officers in the Staff Corps are situated will unquestionably express themselves in similar terms. At the same time we are afraid there is little hope of "temporary relief." The Government have to face the prospect of a serious deficit in the Budget, even as the rupee now stands, and are not likely to incur fresh obligations until the currency question is decided.

"DEACON BRODIE" and "Beau Austin," which have already made their appearance on the stage, are now given to the world in an elegantly printed volume, entitled "Three Plays by W. E. Henley and R. L. Stevenson," published by David Nutt, of the Strand. The third play, which as far as we are aware, is entirely new—at least to the public—is a drama entitled "Admiral Guinea," which is dedicated to Mr. Andrew Lang, "by the survivors of the Walrus," in a few lines evidently penned by Mr. Stevenson's hand, and dated "Savannah, this 27th day of September, 1884." Though it extends to four acts, "Admiral Guinea," like the plays that accompany it, is very simple in structure. It tells a little story supposed to pass in Barnstaple in 1860, the action occupying only "part of a day and night." Its charm to the reader lies in the homely vigour and truthfulness of its eighteenth century dialogue, coupled with the freshness of its character painting. The old retired and penitent slave captain, or "ebony merchant," the scoundrelly blind beggar Pew, once his mate; the [illegible] Arethusa, and her earnest, [illegible] father, brained lover, the privateers-[illegible] stand forth in these homely scenes [illegible] play may be the artists in [illegible] wanting in complexity of in[illegible] modern playgoers, but it is [illegible] dramatic.

THE INCIDENT AT THE MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of to-day you publish an account by an eye-witness of "an unreported scene at the Decennial Conference." That the writer has exaggerated the incident in question owing to his sympathy with Mr. Ganpatrao is, perhaps, pardonable, but I beg to be allowed to present your readers with a more exact statement of what really happened. At the Saturday meeting one of the appointed speakers was the Rev. Ganpatrao Navalkar. He asked, and was allowed, to read a paper instead of speaking, and as he introduced irrelevant matter there was an attempt to call him to order. The chairman, however, allowed him to continue. It was quite a trivial incident and was not worth mentioning. On Monday the discussion was on the subject of education. At the time when the discussion ought to have been closed, a large number of members, who had sent up their names to speak, had not, for want of time, been called upon to do so; of these Mr Ganpatrao's name stood twenty-third, so that it would have been manifestly unfair to call upon him in preference to all the others. Seeing that the meeting was being brought to a close, Mr. Ganpatrao made an attempt, without the permission of the chairman, to speak from the body of the hall, and was very properly called to order. It was when he persisted in this attempt that the Rev. J. Hathornthwaite, Principal of the St. John's College, Agra, who was sitting near, put his hand on Mr. Ganpatrao's shoulder and said, loud enough for many of us to hear, "Let the chairman speak." The chairman was supported by the meeting, and when Mr. Ganpatrao saw that his efforts were futile, he left the Hall.

The above is to the best of my knowledge a simple statement of the facts and your "Indian Christian Eye-witness" has, I fear, allowed his imagination to colour his description of the scene he reports. I may add that although one of the secretaries of the Conference I know nothing of the protest he refers to being sent to the Conference. I also exceedingly regret that what was a mere point of order should be, perhaps from a misunderstanding, interpreted as implying an expression of race-feeling between European missionaries and Native Christians—Yours, &c.,

A. MANWARING.
Jan. 6. Secretary, Decennial Conference.

THE PARSEES *VS.* PRESIDENCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If, as was hinted the other day, the failure of the Parsees to put an XI. into the field against the Presidency should put a stop to future matches, there will be great regret amongst all classes. We have at present heard only one side of the question, and the Parsees are certainly bound to reply to the charges made against them, or else by default acknowledge themselves in the wrong. Rumour has it that the Parsee manager all along declared his inability to raise a representative team, and offered to play the match under the title of Mr. Steel's XI. *vs.* Mr. Pavri's XI. The best thing that could be done under the circumstances would be to publish the letters that passed between the Gymkhana authorities and the Parsee manager, and thus let the public judge for themselves. Mention has been made of a reference to the cricket authorities at home on the subject; but the fact seems to have remained unnoticed that the two regular matches were duly played and that the fixture under dispute was an extra match, which, had it not been for the advent of Lord Hawke's XI. would probably never have been thought of. It is an undoubted fact that the success of the Parsees has given a great stimulus to Bombay cricket, a fact amply proved by the recent applications from the Mahomedans and Hindus for cricket grounds, and for the sake of the game we hope that the Parsees may be able to make good their defence, so that a breach of the "etiquette of the game" may not put a stop to a match that is looked forward to by Europeans and Natives alike.—Yours, &c., E.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT GANDEVI.

ON Tuesday, there was a large gathering in Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney Gandevi High School on the occasion of the prize-distribution. Mr. R. B. Karanjwala, one of the trustees of the school, was greeted by the students as he entered the hall, to occupy the chair. The proceedings were opened by the head-master, who said that the High School and the Charitable Dispensary were instituted in the year 1864 for the benefit of the people of Gandevi by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, K. C. S. I. Both these institutions worked satisfactorily for a period of five years, when the limited resources at the disposal of the trustees forced them to close the school, in order to support the other more useful institution. Even under this new arrangement the funds were soon reduced to Rs. 10,000, and the trustees had to give over the dispensary to H. H. the Gaekwar's government and open the school again with the grant-in-aid of Rs. 50 per mensem, from the State. The school was teaching seven standards till the end of 1886, when the Director of Anglo-Vernacular Institutions, finding that the sum of Rs. 10,000 invested in the 4 per cent. was quite insufficient to maintain a High School, got the school reduced to five standards only, and then again to four standards in the year 1890. Some of the Parsee gentlemen of this town, seeing the necessity of higher standards in the school, went to Bombay in the month of January last, and by subscriptions and donations raised an additional sum of nearly Rs. 18,000; towards which Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, the son of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir very magnanimously subscribed Rs. 5,000. [illegible] some English, Sanskrit, Persian, and Gujerati poems were recited by the boys, the President, Mr. R. B. Karanjwala, distributed the prizes, and addressed the gathering. He said that he was highly pleased to preside at this distribution of prizes to the boys of the school, wherein he had served for upwards of seven years as head-master. In his time, the school was maintained up to the seventh standard with a very limited staff of three teachers, but as the school was now provided with a proper number of teachers, he hoped to see the school showing good results hereafter. He thanked the Magistrate of the town for having graced the occasion with his presence. A vote of thanks to the president was proposed by Mr. Kharsetjee D. Gazdar, and was received with acclamation. An acknowledgment of the compliment by the president terminated the proceedings.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

THE greater part of the troops in Poona and Kirkee who are to take part in the manoeuvres, which will really commence on the evening of the 9th instant, have already moved out, and are now on their way to the places of concentration. On the 3rd instant one column, consisting of two companies of the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, the recently arrived draft for the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, and No. 4 Company of the Bombay Sappers and Miners, under the command of Major Yeatherd, marched out from Kirkee to Wagholi. This column is to operate with the Northern Force, which will be commanded by Brigadier-General J. Gatacre, C.B., from Kamptee. On the 4th this column left Wagholi and proceeded along the Sirur Road, encamping for the night near some wells half way between the 17th and 18th mile stones of the Sirur Road.

On the 4th instant the 2nd Lancers (divided into two Regiments) marched out from Ghorpuri, forming a sort of screen in front of the main body of the Southern Force which was to follow. On Thursday the Lancers were to have reached Koregaum, yesterday they were to proceed to Khondapuri. Yesterday the 2nd Lancers were to march into Karegaon, and on the 9th they will start out early in the morning and will probably come into contact that same evening with the Cavalry of the Northern Force (Poona Horse) in the vicinity of Sirur. On Thursday morning the Head-quarters and the advanced Southern Force marched from Poona and Kirkee to Wagholi. The Lancashire Fusiliers, who had gone into tents on the previous day, struck their camp at 5 a.m., and by 8 o'clock they had everything packed and were ready to start. Captain T. P. Geoghegan, Assistant Adjutant General to the Southern Force, was present to see everything properly done, and marched with the force. Major Reilly and Captain Wickham, of the Commissariat Department, were also present to look after the transport arrangements, everything being carried out in a highly satisfactory manner. The latter accompanied the troops. The two battalions (skeleton) of the Lancashire Fusiliers, preceded by a skeleton troop of the 2nd Lancers, were the first to march off, followed by the two battalions (skeleton) of the Worcester Regiment, and the two battalions of the 25th Bombay Rifles. The European Regiments took with them the machine guns which had been served out to them a short time ago (one for each Regiment.) Field Hospitals went with the troops, Surgeon-Colonel Warren being out to see that the arrangements were properly carried out. Surgeon-Lieut-Col. Quill, Principal Medical Officer to the Southern Force, accompanied the Force. Captain E. V. Bellers, baggage master, also marched out with the troops. The Volunteers were to have taken part in the manoeuvres, but it was found impossible to get together a sufficient number. Colonel Mander, of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, was in command of the 1st Infantry Brigade—the 2nd Worcester Regiment and the 25th Rifles. The Lancashire Fusiliers made up two divisional battalions under their own Commanding Officer, Lieut-Col Goldsmith. Beyond the Bund Bridge the force was met by two companies of the Sappers and Miners from Kirkee, who with the Lancashire Fusiliers and the troop of Cavalry formed the advance guard. Yesterday this force proceeded as far as the Camp between the 17th and 18th mile stones on the Sirur Road, and to-day it will reach Rajangaon, where it will be joined by the 27th Field Battery R.A., who marched out this morning. Major-General G. F. Beville, the Commander of the Southern Force, left Poona on Friday afternoon, and joined the Head-quarters of the Force at Wagholi. The Southern Force is now moving on Palwa, where it will concentrate on the 7th instant. The reserves for both forces will march out from Poona on the 9th inst. under the command of Colonel Tandy.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE great American pneumatic gun is described by a visitor to Shoeburyness as capable of throwing a shell having a charge of 600lb. of dynamite. It resembles a huge telescope, pointing upward, at an angle of 30 degrees, and is 70 feet long. Although the missile is discharged by compressed air, the officers present were surprised that there was a report and a cloud of smoke, just as if gunpowder had been exploded. The suggested explanation is that the sudden expansion of compressed air caused an immediate fall of temperature, and the cloud of smoke was really due to vapour from the [illegible] moisture of the atmosphere. The shots discharged by the gun [illegible]

[illegible]

MICAH CLARKE, BY A. CONAN DOYLE (LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO., LONDON). [illegible] of the Colonial Library, and [illegible] Longmans. It is a tale [illegible] father to his grandchildren [illegible] tures of Micah Clarke [illegible] the end of the seventeenth [illegible] eighteenth century, when [illegible] tions ran terribly high and Cavaliers [illegible] fought in the name of God and [illegible] for King and country with equal [illegible] Monmouth's rebellion supplies many of the incidents in this story; mysterious horsemen [illegible] perils of flood and field with [illegible] fraught with danger to life and name. Hairbreadth escapes seem to have been of daily occurrence in those good and short uneasy old times. What would a [illegible] youth of our time think of a threatened passage-of-arms on a wild moor, like the following, which is only one of many such the hero goes through. He had hesitated to continue his journey in company with an objectionable companion and recommended him to take another path across the moor, "since he had proved that he was no fit company for honest men."

"By the living rood," he cried, laying his hand upon the hilt of his rapier; "have you taken leave of your senses! These are words such as no honourable cavaliero can abide."

"They are none the less words of truth," I answered.

His blade flashed out in an instant, while his mare bounded twice her length under the sharp dig of his spurs.

"We have here," he cried, reining her round, with his fierce lean face all of a quiver with passion, "an excellent level stretch on which to discuss the matter. Out with your bilbo, and maintain your words."

"I shall not stir a hairsbreadth to attack you," I answered. "Why should I, when I bear you no ill-will? If you come against me, however, I will assuredly beat you out of your saddle, for all your tricky sword-play." I drew my broad sword as I spoke, and stood upon my guard, for I guessed that with so old a soldier the onset would be sharp and sudden.

"By all the saints in Heaven!" cried Reuben "whichever of ye strikes first at the other I'll snap this pistol at his head. None of your jokes Don Decimo, for by the Lord I'll let drive at you if you were my own mother's son. Put up your sword for the trigger falls easy and my finger is atwitching." The incident went no further fortunately, and the trio proceeded peacefully enough on their way, to run the gauntlet of much greater danger further on. However, Micah Clarke attains a good old age, and has an interesting tale to tell his posterity, and tells it well. Messrs. Longmans' promised list contains a goodly array of books by well-known and popular authors.

"HINDUSTANI IDIOMS WITH VOCABULARY AND EXPLANATORY NOTES," BY COLONEL A. L. PHILLIPS, (KEGAN, PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER AND CO., PATERNOSTER HOUSE, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON.) Colonel Phillips has drawn on the stores of his own hard-earned experience for this helpful book, and gives us a well-considered vocabulary of idioms most in use. He thinks few people can hope to be so forcible and explicit as "Eha's" griffin who strung his English Hindustani so tellingly together as to convey his meaning, when he said "Ham roz roz hukm day, tum roz roz hukm nay, iswaste 'akri.'" With a view to help the many who flounder hopelessly in the toils when struggling to speak Hindustani the sentences given afford "as many examples as possible of the more distinctly idiomatic differences between the two languages, and these in a really colloquial form, such as we may expect to find in daily use." Besides this there are a number of words and phrases not to be found in ordinary dictionaries and vocabularies, and a most excellent vocabulary at the end of the volume, which will assist the student in translating and in his daily intercourse with natives. The author advises his readers who wish to acquire a real mastery of the tongue to read the *Ikhwanus-Safa*, the *Araish-i-Mahfil* and the *Taubat-un-Nasuh* from which he quotes many good things. One section of this book gives some Hindustani proverbs which help to show the turns of the language. "A leech will not fasten on to a stone" conveys a good deal; and "The spot-eyed man is a rogue in a hundred, the one-eyed man a rogue in a thousand, and the man who squints a rogue in a lakh and a quarter;" "Having eaten seventy rats; the cat has now gone on a pilgrimage to [illegible], and so on. These proverbs give in a short space the every-day colloquialisms of the language. Colonel Phillips gives over six hundred specimens of idiomatic sentences besides official and legal phrases, which will be found useful. The book deserves to be widely known, and if carefully followed will do more in a short time to familiarise English people with spoken Hindustani than many primers and much waste of valuable time in trying to pick up the pigeon tongue with which too many of us remain satisfied.

"THE STOCKBROKERS' HANDBOOK," BY G. G. KENNEDY, (EFFINGHAM WILSON AND CO., ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.) This useful handbook is meant to assist a person coming fresh to the bewildering precincts and technicalities of the Stock Exchange. In the effort to obtain a glimmering of meaning in these mysteries the new comer takes up some bulky volume to assist him, he is but more impressed by the intricacies of the business he has embarked in and trusts in the end to "picking up" the complex details needed in the best way he can. This difficulty Mr. G. G. Kennedy sets himself to conquer with the help of this primer, and hopes it will enable a man to learn in a few hours what it might take months to pick up in a casual way. The information contained in this handbook about Government and Inscribed Stocks may be, he trusts, useful to stockbrokers, bankers, and investors, while the explanation of the machinery of the Stock Exchange, which is so little understood outside the sacred precincts may prove really interesting to many. In reading these pages we have learnt much. "The History of a Bargain from First to Last" illustrates pretty well all the technicalities which are to be met with in that proceeding, and reveals many pitfalls from which a knowledge of the proceeding would save the uninitiated. "Carrying Over" is dealt with and the use of Contango Day is made familiar. "Tickets" and "Ticket Day" are explained fully, "Split Tickets" coming in for their share of illustration. Transfers, Buying in and Selling out, Securities to Bearer, Making up Stock, Making down Stock, The Clearing House, &c., &c., are all deprived of their puzzling mysterious veils. There is a chapter on short names of stocks which will be found useful, who for instance would imagine that in buying "Creamjugs" he had committed himself to "Chark of Kreme schug Railroad Bonds" and that in taking over "Dogs" he was responsible for "Newfoundland Land Shares." "Potts" stand for "North Staffordshire Railway Ordinary Stock." "Bones" mean "Wickens, Pease and Company's Shares." "Stouts" are more comprehensible, being "Arthur Guinness, Sons and Company's Shares." This little handbook is a clever compendium of what is absolutely necessary to learn before a man ventures to transact business on the Stock Exchange.

ALGEBRA FOR BEGINNERS, FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS, BY H. S. HALL, M. A., AND S. K. KNIGHT, B. A., (MACMILLAN AND CO., LONDON). The present work, the authors tell us in the preface, has been undertaken in order to supply a demand for an easy introduction to Elementary Algebra for Schools. Six editions of that text-book have been favourably received, and this little book has been compiled on similar lines. The design which the authors have had in view is in their own words, firstly, to introduce as early as possible the practical side of the subject, and some of its most interesting applications, and, secondly, the strong opinion that all reference to compound expressions and their resolution should be postponed until the usual operations of Algebra have been exemplified in the case of simple expressions. By this course the beginner soon becomes acquainted with the ordinary algebraical processes without encountering too many of their difficulties; and he is learning at the same time something of the more attractive parts of the subject." The authors in providing this first course of Algebra for all classes of Indian students, have given some prominence to problems involving Indian Currency, Weights and Measures. "Also in order to meet the requirements of students preparing for entrance to the Indian Universities the subject of Ratio and Proportion is treated very fully with numerous examples and illustrations while the Miscellaneous Examples at the end of the book have been taken entirely from papers set to Matriculation Candidates during the last few years. The answers to the examples are also given. This publication will be welcomed by schools and students in their own homes. It is simple, clear, and fully explanatory.

A MONEY MARKET PRIMER AND KEY TO THE EXCHANGES, BY GEORGE CLARE (LONDON: EFFINGHAM, WILSON AND CO., 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE). This book presents in brief [illegible] language, a general view of the London Money Market, and of the elements that determine the value of loanable capital [illegible]. It is, Mr. G. Clare remarks in his preface, a matter of common observation that, in spite of [illegible] shopkeepers" the [illegible] possess little [illegible] principles [illegible] phenomena [illegible] others, [illegible] attributed to the inefficiency of our educational system, as well as to the difficulty of obtaining the requisite information, which is often widely scattered [illegible] want of technical business manuals. The [illegible] this work is to point [illegible], of the [illegible] and [illegible] discount, and, secondly, of [illegible] in a clear understanding [illegible] as well as other points relating [illegible] introduced [illegible] diagrams are [illegible] from [illegible] the *Economist*, [illegible] been [illegible] the foreign account, and the [illegible]

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tions of the advertised rate of the Bank of England. In order to gain a clear insight into their causes and antecedent conditions, the working of the Foreign Exchanges is investigated at some length, as the author thinks this branch of commercial knowledge is generally more imperfectly understood. The writer having had experience to guide him, trusts he has brought the intricacies of the subject within the grasp of any ordinary intelligence. The leading features of the open market are described; what loanable capital is, whence it comes, how it is disposed of, and how its value is settled are questions which are carefully answered. Throughout the book, the writer confines himself to statements of fact leaving speculative theory to others. The volume is a valuable addition to the study of money questions.

MEMOIRS OF FRAMJI COWASJI BANAJI, BY K. N. BANAJI.—The subject of these Memoirs belonged to one of the chief mercantile Parsee families of Bombay, and was born in 1767. At the age of twenty he was launched on the world as a merchant, and in the China trade gained much experience. At the age of thirty-eight he started in business on his own responsibility and became a shipowner as well as a merchant. He was most successful, extended his business to Calcutta, opened a branch in China, and another in Madras. He started all his brothers in business, and they subsequently became independent and wealthy citizens. Framji C. Banaji had the honour of being one of those who assisted in the formation of the Elphinstone Institution, the Grant Medical College, the Native Public Dispensary, and the old Agri-Horticultural Society. He contributed Rs. 10,000 towards the "Native Education Society" in the early days of introducing modern methods of education into Bombay, and also gave large sums of money for professorships in the Elphinstone Institution. He was amongst the first twelve native gentlemen who held the Commission of the Peace. He spent money largely on wells in Bombay and maintained them at his own expense in the days when Vehar, Tulsi, and Tansa were undreamt of. The author records that F. C. Banaji was the first native of India who sent a present of mangoes to the Queen-Empress which her Majesty graciously acknowledged. His charities were numerous, and in spite of his great revenue, he died leaving large debts behind him, but his estate paid all his creditors in full with interest. The compiler of these memoirs aims in this book to save the subject of them from oblivion, to pay a well-deserved tribute of respect to his memory, and to hold up his good and amiable qualities for the imitation as well as the admiration of the public.

CRICKET.

THE P. & O. S. N. CO. *VS.* THE NAVAL DEFENCE.

A VERY pleasant day's diversion was spent ashore yesterday by the officers of the good old P. and O. Company's boats at present in harbour in playing a cricket match against the Naval Defence on the Gymkhana ground. More lovely weather could not have been desired at this season of the year, though a high wind prevailed which raised the dust a bit, and the result being that the struggle was warmly contested and heartily enjoyed by the comrades-in-arms. The wicket which played hard and fast, was a bit untrue, and as it was anticipated, kicked considerably. But notwithstanding these militating circumstances the trundlers of the mighty P. and O. fleet got some wonderful work on the ball in their first innings, considering they were unfamiliar with the wicket. The Naval Defence team won the spin of the coin and took first hand in, commencing the battle on the stroke of eleven. Their shaping at the wickets was a complete breakdown. The batsmen were quite out of hand and in less than an hour the lot were dismissed for the small score of thirty-four runs. Dobbin was the only batsman who got into double figures, and his life was measured in being run out. Hertzel, who carried his bat for nine with an industrious game, bore the brunt of the attack, and it was very disappointing to him his side did not make a better attempt to negotiate the opposition of their adversaries. The first innings of the P. and O. eleven did not result in a material difference in the scoring, which was attributed to the successful bowling of Beaumont and Hertzel. Great praise fell to Warner, who bowled for the P. and O. side in the first innings, for capturing five of his opponents wickets. After totalling forty-four in their first venture, the P. and O. took the field again and showed some smart fielding. But the honors of the day were claimed by Mr. John King, who took wickets for his side in capital fashion. The second hand of the Naval Defence was a decided improvement on their first display and they just managed to double their first score. But the fortunes of war were against them. After the fall of their opponents' first wicket for four runs Warner and Cookson got together. Both batsmen settled down and collared the bowling. Scoring was rapid and leather-hunting the order of the day. Between them they raised the score to sixty contributing twenty-seven and thirty-three respectively when the innings was declared close. The P. and O. side thus inflicted a signal defeat on their opponents in winning the match by two runs with nine wickets in hand. The following are the scores :—

P. AND O. S. N. CO.

1st Innings.		2nd innings.	
Holloway, b Beaumont	0	[illegible]	
Warner, b Hertzel	7	not out	
Cookson, b Hertzel	4	c Ryder, b Hertzel	0
A King, run out	2	did not bat.	
Baker, c Davidson	5		
J King, b Beaumont	0	not out	33
Simmons, b Hertzel	0	did not bat.	
Philips, b Hertzel	7		
Nicholson, b Beaumont	0		
Gully, b Beaumont	15		
Rivers, not out	0		
Extras	4		
Total	44	Total	60

NAVAL DEFENCE.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Edmonds, b Warner	0	b Cookson	0
Martell, b A King	0	b Cookson	0
Hertzel, not out	9	run out	10
Ryder, b Warner, c Nicholson	2	not out	11
Beaumont, b A King	1	run out	3
Dobbin, run out	13	b Cookson	12
Davison, b Warner	4	c King, b Cookson	4
Cromley, b Warner	0	c J King b Cookson	13
Vale, b Warner	0	b Cookson	4
Taylor, c A King	0	b Cookson	0
Hill, b Cookson	0	st J King	10
Extras	5	Extra	1
Total	34	Total	68

LISTS OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

*Mr F Gleadow, S Kanara
*Mr H Lovett C S, N W P
*Mr P B Stewart, Ialegaon
*Mr E Bukley, Rutnagiri
Mr J White, London
Mr W Gun, China
Miss M Gun „
*Rev Mrs Macalister „
*Mrs S Mandeville, „
*Lt W Beale, Ahmedabad
*Miss M Shaw, Surat
*Miss Daubarn, Delhi
*Capt and Mrs T Renn, RA, Madras
*Mr B Towar, Japan
*Mr R M Smythe, Bandora
*Lt E Grimshaw, Madras
*Mr H G Palliser, Belgaum
Rev M Hoch, M Coast
Rev E Dies, „
Rev and Mrs Keppler „
Miss E Faulkland, Madras
Miss F M Reade, S Arcot
*Mr S N Squire, Broach
*Rev and Mrs Henderson, Surat
*Lt F T Stewart, Jhansi
*Lt R E Foley „
Mr and Mrs J McMillan, Lahore
*Maj and Mrs G Whitehill, London
*Miss Campbell, „
Capt G Mitchell „
Rev J A Thomson, Allahabad
Rev J Murdoch, Madras
*Maj W P Kennedy, Petlad
*Rev and Mrs J P Taylor, Ahmedabad
*Mr and Mrs A Claby
*Rev W Beatty, Surat
*Rev J Shillidy, „
Rev T S Gray, Lucknow
*Mr A Maidment, Thana
*Mr C Cleig, „
Mr R J Lord, C S, Satara
*Mr J Fleet, C S, C I E, Poona
Mr D W Thompson, R Pindi
Lt A C Tucker, Madras
*Maj King, Mhow
Rev T Bawning, M Coast
*Miss Milliken, Ahmedabad
*Miss Arnold, „
*Rev W Mulligan, Surat
*Mrs W Kennedy, London
*Mrs F Campbell, R Pindi
Mr and Mrs M Clark, London
Mr E T Sturdy „
Mr and Mrs H Tallman, U S, America
Mr and Mrs M Hurd, „
Miss Hurd „
Mrs Twing „
* The 3 Misses Hayes, London
Miss Allison, „
*Major Channer, „
*Capt B Upperton, ADC
Lieut R P Barclay, SC, Poona
*Capt and Mrs F Bochmer, Dum Dum
*Maj T Mackenzie, Poona
Rev K Earna, Genoa
Rev and Mrs Fischer, „
Mr and Mrs Barbridge, CS, Allahabad
Lieut C Anderson, Deesa
Count A Szecheruji, Europe
*Mr A Abbott, Bhusawal
Mr W Coventry,
*Col C A Moore, Poona
Mr W Scott-Cole, Broach
Mr G Clarke-Loval, Madras
Dr and Mrs C Bedford, England
Lieut F Grant, „
Miss Sherwood, „
*Mr A Lucas, C S, „
Lieut T French, ISC, „
*Mr and Mrs W Mathews, R I M, Madras
Mr E P Rundle, Calcutta
Mr C Binnie „
Captn Swainson, Ferozepore
Rev G Watling, Calcutta,
Captn J Wolledge,
Mr A Levick, Bangalore
Mr and Mrs Wybrants, Jeypore
* Mr Kazi Shahabudeen, CIE, Poona
Mr and Mrs R W Tools
Lieut and Mrs H Pryor
Captn and Mrs G Oldfield
Mr M Strahl
Mr G Sigl
Mr & Mrs J Stevenson, RN
Mr F T Wood
Mr W H Blackwell
Col F Nissen
Mr V E Booth
Mr H Ketchlee
Mr J H Robinson
Mr W F Hamilton, Bombay
Mr C Stephens, „
Mr M Breslaur, „
Lieut F S Walker, „
Lieut J Tinnis, „
Lieut J Lloyd, „
Mr W H Marks, „
Mr H Smith, „
Mr S Kiddle, „
Mr J Anderson, „
Mr T Anderson, RIM, „
Mr A E Gott, „
Major W Hamilton, „
Mr J J Gazdur, BL „
* Major W F Snell, Baroda
Mr H P Marriott, Jabalpore
* Mr and Mrs Devlin
* Major and Mrs Wray, S Carnatic
* Mrs Abbott, England
Mr C Greathead, „
* Mrs Candy, Madras
Miss H M Johnston, INS
Poona * Col W Jones, England

Residents left during the week marked thus (*)

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases of the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.— ADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE QUEEN'S HINDUSTANI.

FEW people who have opportunities of watching the current and direction of public opinion in the Indian Empire, writes the *Standard*, can fail to have noted, from time to time, striking evidence of a strong bond of sympathy between the Sovereign and her Eastern subjects. In the remotest villages of the country, among tribes the most savage and the most unsophisticated, Her Majesty's power and fame are known to the people. Their recognition of her greatness and actual personality may often be dim and indistinct; but the belief that both *Sahibs* and Indians live under the authority of an all-powerful Queen is diffused from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas. A few years ago it was reported that some of the aboriginals of Bengal had made Queen Victoria into a deity, and were accustomed to propitiate the goddess with offerings and oblations. In the larger centres of population, of course, where the rising generation goes to school or college, and vernacular newspapers pass from hand to hand, a more definite conception has been formed of the Kaisar-i-Hind—a conception which finds expression more particularly on the first day of the New Year, when the anniversary of the Empire is celebrated with festival and rejoicing. And while the name of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress means something more or less real to the two hundred million and upwards of her Asiatic subjects, it is interesting to have *yet another* practical proof of her *gracious* anxiety to obtain a more intimate knowledge of their condition. Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad, a Mohammedan gentleman and scholar, who has been received with special favour at the Queen's Court, gives in the *Strand Magazine* some account of the progress Her Majesty has made in the study of the Hindustani language. By Royal permission the Moulvie is able to show his readers several extracts, in *fac simile*, from the Queen's Hindustani diary. The passages are printed both in the original Urdu and in English. The connoisseur, of course, will not look for the exquisite caligraphy of the Oriental scribe, who has inherited the art of elegant penmanship from a long succession of forefathers, some of whom may have copied out the Ramayana for Akbar, the great Moghul, or have worked in the Palace of Shah Abbas of Isfahan. But the mere fact that Her Majesty can transcribe the record of her daily life into legible and comprehensible Hindustani speaks volumes for her industry and perseverance. In this place we can only give the English version. The following extract is dated Windsor Castle, and begins, *Aj din bahut atcha*:—

> "To-day was very fine. The Shah of Persia came to see me to-day with some of his Ministers at two o'clock and took luncheon with me, and returned to London at a quarter-past three."

It is possible that the Shah, in describing the same incident, has indulged in a more flowery style of composition: but the Queen's language has, at any rate, the merit of brevity, and is more than good enough to satisfy a Board of Examiners in Hindustani by the lower standard. A melancholy pathos is attached to another extract from the Royal diary:—

> "To-day I and my family were almost in greater sorrow and grief than they had ever been before as my young grandson, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, died this morning at nine o'clock."

Besides presenting us with these specimens of the Queen's handwriting in Urdu, the Moulvie also enlarges on the zeal with which this Royal *talib ul ilm*, seeker after knowledge, has prosecuted her studies. We do not hesitate to say that few young Anglo-Indians burning to distinguish themselves either as soldiers or civilians, in the gorgeous East, have addressed themselves more earnestly to the task. Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed writes:—

> "The rapidity and ease with which the Queen is mastering the language is very remarkable. Among her many enviable qualities there are two, which the Queen possesses in an eminent degree. These are strict regularity and firm determination. Both these qualities have never been more conspicuously displayed by her than in the acquisition of her new language. It is generally known that no frost, no wind, no rain will ever prevent her from her daily drives—I may say no pressure of work, no anxiety, no sorrow keeps her from her linguistic work. Every day at the appointed hour the Queen is busy with her Hindustani. Even during the hours of most poignant pain and bewildering grief enough to upset the daily routine of ordinary minds, the Queen did not fail to write her Hindustani diary at the usual time."

Nor is the Queen the only member of the Royal family who can converse with the natives of Hindustan in their *lingua franca*—the Urdu, or camp language—which has been the most widespread dialect in the country since the days of the Moghul invasion. The Duke of Connaught, whilst he was serving in India, learned to speak Urdu admirably, and many a turbaned soldier or official has gone from his presence wondering that the Queen's son should use such choice expressions and have caught such a fine accent. The Moulvie himself, it seems, was not a little startled at the facility with which his Royal Highness "broke" (or, in our idiom, opened) a conversation with him:—

> "I was much surprised to hear the Duke of Connaught break the conversation in Hindustani during the course of an interview I had with his Royal Highness a few weeks ago. The words which fell from the lips of the Duke were neither slang nor ungrammatical, but pure Hindustani—unlike those generally used by military officers. The cultivation of Oriental studies among members of the Royal family of England will certainly render more assistance to the cause of Oriental learning in this country than all the books written, meetings held, and lectures delivered in furtherance of the same object."

Of recent years, [illegible], notably since the Viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin, the loyalty of the Indian Mohammedans towards the Crown has become firmer and more assured; and the fact that the Queen can speak and write a language which is more especially the speech of this section of her subjects will help to strengthen the sentiment of personal affection amongst them. The native Indian, however, must guard against supposing that, because the Queen writes in the Urdu and not in the Devanagri character, and has a Mohammedan tutor in the person of Hafiz Abdul Karim, her sympathies are bestowed on Mohammedans to the exclusion of Hindus and Sikhs. Her Majesty, we imagine, has learnt the Urdu alphabet because it is the easiest—and it would be presumption to expect her to extend her studies till she can translate the Hindi of Tulsi Das or the Gurmukhi of the Sikh Granth. To know Urdu is a fair [illegible] beginning.

The Moulvie, it may be added, suggests that humbler persons should take example by the Queen, and study Urdu, of possibly, other Oriental languages. Emerson once prophesied that Orientalism was certain, within a few years, to take a firm hold of the English imagination. It must be confessed, however, that, as a nation, we have not yet borne out the sanguine forecast. The Moulvie is able to bear witness to the Oriental proclivities of the late Laureate, though, for the matter of that, they were recognised ever since he wrote verses about the Caliph Haroun al Rashid:—

> "The late Lord Tennyson, it is not generally known, was a great admirer of Oriental literature. He, as a true poet knew the value of eastern imagination. His admiration led him to the study of the Persian language, which task, as he regretfully expressed to me, he had to give up because of the weakness of his sight. During my visit to him at Farringford, I was much surprised to find in his library translations of eminent Persian authors. He himself showed me, with much delight, the work of Abul Fazl, a book which he highly valued. His latest poem the 'Dream of Akbar,' which he did me the honour of reading aloud, cannot fail to show the amount of the Eastern poetical fluid which the poet had imbibed. He was delighted to hear of the Queen's Hindustani studies, and expressed continued admiration of the intellectual power of his Sovereign."

According to the Moulvie, our poets have only to take to the study of Oriental languages to find an unworked mine of the purest poesy. Nor are poets alone to benefit by the new learning. "What prospects," the Moulvie exclaims, "for a master of fiction." How admirable, he thinks, if the English novelist could borrow from the "Garden of Imagination," and the innumerable story books in which, in a despotic country, wise men conceal their wisdom. "What a vast field will be open," the Moulvie goes on to say, "to the musicians"; and he has often wondered why Eastern music is not played in London drawing-rooms. The *Taoos* and the *Sitar*, we are afraid, are instruments to which the Occidental ear is not too quickly habituated, nor is the tune of *Taza be Taza* one that appeals irresistibly to a musical taste acquired on this side of the Suez Canal. Nor, again, can we quite agree with the Moulvie's recommendation to medical men that they should learn Oriental languages, in order to study Asiatic medicine, a system, we are told, "which contains remedies for certain diseases pronounced incurable by European physicians." From an historical and literary point of view, the Yunani system of medicine, borrowed from Galen and Hippocrates by the Arabs, who carried it with them to Central Asia, is interesting enough; but, as far as the power of healing goes, an English dispensing chemist could show better results than all the *hakims* in Asia. However, we must not take the Moulvie too seriously. He has enjoyed the privilege of seeing something of the Queen's private life, and of the occupations to which she devotes her leisure; and he relates his experiences with implicity and straightforwardness.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1892-93 up to 30th December are as follows:—

In the month of November 1892.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	7,08,153	60,81,927	67,90,080
Exports	30,73,253	6,89,499	37,62,752
Net Imports	—*23,65,100	53,92,428	30,27,328

To the end of the month of November 1892.—(Progressive).

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs
Imports	1,00,81,837	9,34,85,949	10,35,67,786
Exports	3,77,06,113	2,06,99,447	5,84,05,590
Net Imports	—2,76,24,276	7,27,86,472	4,51,62,196

*Owing to large exports to the United Kingdom from Bombay Rs. 26,10,509.

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1892-93

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of November 1892	34,90,724	56,99,297	91,90,021
To the end of the month of November, 1892 (Progressive)	2,13,70,555	6,01,71,396	8,15,41,951

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of November 1892	28,20,024	73,00,019	1,01,20,043
To the end of the month of November, 1892 (Progressive)	2,17,19,550	6,09,66,180	8,26,85,730

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 31st December, 1892:—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,84,548	7,23,405	16,408	9,10,361
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ miles.	..	..	..	6,47,658

Increase ...... Rs. 2,62,703.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 5.

10 p.m.	73·2

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6.

6 a.m.	68·6
10 a.m.	73·0
2 p.m.	75·2
6 p.m.	77·3

THE SUTHERLAND DIAMONDS.

IN the Chancery Division the week the mail left before Mr. Justice North, Mr. Cozens Hardy moved, in the case of the Duke of Westminster and another *vs.* the Dowager-Duchess of Sutherland, for an order upon the defendant to deposit in court certain jewels and diamonds which were heirlooms, or that a receiver should be appointed, or that the defendant should permit the plaintiffs or their agents to take an inventory of the jewels, and that the defendant should be restrained from selling or parting with them.

Mr. Cozens Hardy said the plaintiffs were the trustees under the marriage settlement of the present Duke and under the settlement certain jewels and diamonds were assigned to the plaintiff as heirlooms, and these jewels included eight of very great value. The late Duke died on the 22nd of September last, and on his death search was made for the jewels and heirlooms, and, they not being found either at Trentham Castle or Stafford House, his clients wrote to Mr. Jamieson, the Scotch solicitor for the Duchess, stating that the diamonds described in the schedule as heirlooms were not at Stafford House, and that they understood that they were in the possession of the Duchess. In this case they asked that a Mr. Fraser should be allowed to examine them, he giving a receipt for them. An answer was received from Mr. Jamieson stating that he had called upon the Duchess and had found her confined to her bed and not able to attend to business, and that he was informed that the diamonds in question were deposited with the bankers, that as soon as she was able the Duchess would give instructions that they should be handed over to the trustees or to Mr. Fraser. In answer to this, a letter was written requesting the Scotch solicitor to arrange for the entail diamonds being handed over to the trustees at once; and in reply Mr. Jamieson wrote to say that he had written to the Duchess about the entail diamonds, and that in reply they received a letter, copy of which they enclosed, in which the Duchess said that the diamonds could not be given up until she had access to Tittensor Chase and Stafford House, where her private keys and receptacles were, and she understood that the keys of these two places could not be given up to her until the will was proved.

His lordship, in giving judgment, said the question was what ought to be done as to certain heirlooms of great value consisting of jewels which were under the control of the defendant. There were certain proceedings pending to set aside the will of the late Duke, under which the defendant took a large interest and under which the present Duke took a large interest also. There might be by the will a case of election raised by the present Duke; and if he succeeded in the case which the Duchess said he raised it might turn out that the settlement of 1884 was not valid, and in that case he did not quite know what would happen. Under the circumstances he thought the plaintiffs were entitled to say that these jewels should be placed in safe custody, and as the parties objected to a receiver and preferred, if they were to be dealt with at all, that they should be brought into court, he was quite willing that that course should be adopted. The only question which remained was to fix the exact form in which the order should be made. As regarded the jewels mentioned in the deed of 1884, he thought the proper thing for the defendant to do would be to make an affidavit showing which of the jewels mentioned in the schedule to the deed, and mentioned in Mr. Chaplin's letter, had been deposited and the names of the bankers with whom they had been deposited, which of them, if any, were in her own possession, custody, and power, and which of them she alleges to be at Stafford House and Tittensor Chase.

After some discussion it was arranged that the defendant should make the affidavit and deposit in court such jewels as were at the bankers' and in her possession within ten days; and as to the jewels which she alleged to be at Stafford House and Tittensor Chase, there should be an order for the parties to apply to the court for such further direction as might be required.

READING AS A RECREATION

MR. EDMUND GOSSE delivered a lecture at the Birmingham and Midland Institute last night on "Reading as a Recreation." Mr. Gosse said it spoke well for the habit of reading that almost every man who took to books stuck to them to the end.

POETS AND BOOKS.

The only exception he could think of was James Thomson, the poet, who declared that "books are but formal dulness, tedious friends;" but that was at the particular moment of the season of spring, and it only marked a passing mood of petulance. Most people had found books a charming excuse for getting away from tedious friends. Dryden read so much that he neglected to talk to his wife, and it irritated her so much that she said one day, "I wish I could turn into a book, and then, perhaps, you could pay me some attention." "If you do, my dear," said Dryden, "do turn into an almanac, for then I can change you every year."

A BOOK THE BEST OF FRIENDS.

How often they must have experienced the pleasure of stealing away from the company of living people who ceased to amuse them, and of nestling down under a tree in summer, or in the armchair by [illegible] that knew exactly how to please them, that never asked tiresome questions, never interrupted them, nor [illegible] them; but talked exactly as long or as briefly as they choose. Was it not delightful to have an intimate friend that came to them the instant they invited him, and who, without fear of offending, they could shut up the moment they had had enough of his conversation. There was a vast variety of books which might amuse them to glance at or read which it was nevertheless hardly desirable to keep. If they bought a "shilling shocker" at the railway station they did not want to make that a heirloom for their family, and if they finished it before reaching their journey's end the best thing they could do was to leave it in the railway carriage.

WHAT IT IS [illegible] TO READ.

In these days they saw all kinds of lists of books which the compilers said were the best books to read. There were some books it was inexcusable not to have read. "Persons who had arrived at mature years without having read Hamlet," or the "Pilgrim's Progress" or the "Vicar of Wakefield" ought to hurry home and read those works before they ventured to reappear before their fellow-men.

AN EDUCATIONAL NUISANCE.

The notion of a list of the world's best books was in the first instance an enlargement of the idea which was to provide a "vade mecum" for the people who wanted to start reading and had neglected their opportunities. But lists of the best books had gone much further than that, and had really become an educational nuisance. There was no nuisance worse than an educational nuisance. He had been amused in glancing at some of the published lists. Some compilers recommended the reading of several extraordinary Oriental works, and one American compiler suggested that every one must read a book which sounded interesting enough, but which he Mr. Gosse had never come across, "Smith on Foods." Another compiler suggested a book which did not any longer appeal to them all alike—Duncan's "How to Grow Plump." In that kind of list they only found the personal tastes of the men who drew them up.

KINGSLEY'S ADVICE.

He once wrote to Charles Kingsley, a friend of his family, and asked what he should read. Kingsley wrote back, "Read anything and everything, devour every book you come across, and depend upon your native temperament to guide you to the books that are best for you. Accordingly he did so, and as he had the privilege when seventeen years of age to go into the library at the British Museum, he browsed there like a kid in the kitchen garden. The conclusion he came to was, that to follow one's own instinct was far more likely to lead to pleasant results than to be tied down to some one else's list of what he thought one ought to read.

FORMS OF RECREATION.

The principal forms of recreation to be found in reading were excitement, amusement, rest, and sympathy. There were two forms of excitement which books could be made to give them, external and internal. Both were useful, and if taken properly with due reserve, refreshed and invigorated to the last degree. Books of travel and geographical adventure were exciting, and books which analyzed character, and, above all, led one to analyze oneself were often exciting enough. There were times when one was lonely and melancholy, without any very definite cause for sadness, when one could call in books to amuse, and then Dickens, Mark Twain, Gilbert's "Bad Ballads," the quiet humourists, and other works of that class formed a recreation which was easily accessible. For rest poetry formed a suitable and [illegible] recreation, and sympathy had an element in the recreation to be found in books.

READ WHAT YOU LIKE.

He asserted the liberty of every man to read what he liked. If he wanted to be bored he would be bored by reading what he chose. A book should be the light of the heart. No one could lay down rules or draw up lists which could help one much to discover what kind of lantern or candlestick would hold the light with most convenience. The heart must choose the book which shone on it, but the more they were thrown upon the sympathy of books and acquired the habit of appealing to them in every mood, every nervous vicissitude, the more they would become convinced of the truth of what Isaac Barrow said:—"He who loveth a book will never want a faithful friend, a wholesome consellor, a cheerful companion, or an effectual comforter."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 5th January, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·916
Temperature of the Air	75·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·8
Dew Point	65·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·720
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 a.m. next day)	82·4
Minimum do (read at 6 [illegible])	69·0
General Directions of Wind	N.,NE.,SE.,WNW.,NNW.,N
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	193

* From midnight to midnight.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending December 24, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION.	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	33,116	37,710	..	4,594	27,074	...
Goods	62,933	52,973	9,960	..	..	85,366
Other earnings	5,389	5,501	..	112	..	3,500
Weekly total	1,01,438	96,184	5,254	..	..	..
Aggregate	19,70,483	20,33,275	..	..	..	62,792

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to January 2, 1893:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1892 to 31st December 1892	12,360,400
Balance to be remitted from 1st January 1893 to 31st March 1893	4,639,600

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

THE CHIGNON.

MRS. ARIA says:—The frivolous woman is committing the sin of welcoming the old-fashioned form of chignon, which was ever hideous, and daily grows more hideous. I am sending you its picture so that you my judge for yourself how little claim it has to the consideration of the tasteful. But yet, at the same time, I will tell you how it is to be contrived. Take all your hair—and the less you have the better for this purpose, to a certain extent—and tie it two inches above the nape of the neck, then divide it in half, rolling each half outwards until you can press it snugly to your head, and then combine the two rolls invisibly by friendly hairpins. Experts, I believe, call this the "bun-shaped" chignon, but I, non-professional writer that I am, decline to call it at all: I don't want it to come; I object to its being recognised; it is extremely frightful.

SQUANDERED GIRLHOOD.

The Hon. Mrs. Lyttleton Gell has written an article, entitled "Squandered Girlhood." It is an indictment of the mode of life in which the average Society mother permits her daughters to indulge from the time of "coming out" till the time of marriage. "What have Society girls done," asks Mrs. Gell, "that they alone of all human creatures should be entitled to a holiday which swallows up a solid tenth of their whole responsible life—that they alone for six, eight, even ten years, should be absolved from even attempting to justify their existence?" Mrs. Gell contends that it is the utter vacuousness of these girls' existence, and their consequent perpetual craving after fresh amusements and fresh sensations, which accounts for their subsequent failure as wives. They have been accustomed to regard excitement as an essential part of their being, and must inevitably loathe the comparative quiet of married life, and the duties which fall to the share of every home-woman.

THE CRINOLINE.

There is an evil rumour, indeed it is more than a rumour, says the "Standard," that crinoline is to be reintroduced; but here really a stand, and a firm one, must be made by all women having any pretensions to common sense. To those who can can carry their minds back to the horrors of crinoline, when every woman took at least the space of two, when it was impossible to get in and out of a carriage of any kind, or through a narrow doorway, with ease; when—but surely it is not necessary to go into detail. Women must combine, it is their duty to prevent such a frightful fashion from being revived. Let the would-be introducers of crinoline refresh their memories by looking over the back numbers of "Punch" issued when crinoline was at its height, or, rather, width. The evil must be nipped in the bud. Already stiffened flounces are being set beneath bell-shaped skirts to make them "set out" properly round the bottom, and wire is run in some of these flounces. It is easy to see to what this will lead if it is not checked and kept in hand.

HATS AND BONNETS.

There is such a variety of bonnet and hat shapes, says the "Standard," that there is no really distinctive fashion to be noticed; the Marie Stuart is a close-fitting and becoming shape, made chiefly in cloth and velvet, with fur trimming, osprey and paste buckles set in front. A pretty brown velvet bonnet has folds of pale pink cloth combined with the velvet with excellent effect, the strings are of brown felt, and brown ostrich tips are set immediately in front. A handsome black velvet bonnet, suitable for an elderly lady, has a high crown and a curtain, raised, instead of lowered, at the back; the border is of richly-cut jet, lace lappets and black feathers set in front and strings of velvet. Bird's wings are again used. A brown rough tweed hat had brown wings set each side of a brown velvet bow. The new hat bows, generally placed immediately in front of the hat, are of velvet, a long bow on each side with a fold across the centre, and two upright ear-shaped pointed ends. The small aigrettes of coque feathers are a great deal worn, and can be had in any colour, but look best in black, adding very considerably, when properly put in, to the style of a hat.

A CUTE LITTLE DRESS.

A Paris correspondent describes a very cute little dress dubbed la robe "Canon," built of thickly-ribbed black lainage. Round the hem runs an inch-wide pleating of black velvet cut on the cross and forming a tiny ruching. The tight fitting corsage of lainage is originally added to by a brightly draped bolero of pine patterned Indian foulard in deep crimson, orange, black and white, so admirably blended as to be attractive without assertiveness. The bolero is finished all round with a narrow jet passementerie. The collar and full upper sleeves are of black velvet, the lower ones of the ribbed material finished at the wrists with a line of jet. Another day dress very smart and becoming is of mastic or stone-coloured cloth trimmed with a new and exceedingly pretty fur called "rat musque." This borders the skirt. The corsage has a deep Empire belt of soft fern-green miror velvet shot with copper brown, finely crinkled round the figure. A full col Directoire, or Robespierre lapels, form godets from neck to bust, and are narrowly edged with the soft grey fur. The sleeves of cloth are very full from the shoulders midway to elbows, where they are braceletted with a narrow drapery of the miror velvet twisted into a coquettish pilgrim or shell-like bow on the outside of the arm. Yet another lovely gown of a more dressy style is of black crepe de chine embroidered with jet, narrow cordons of jet foliage running up the skirt from hem to bust. Round the edge of the skirt, a narrow ruching of beautiful violine velvet glace is placed, above which rises a [illegible] of antique Louis XIII. lace, or ribbon guipure picked out with [illegible] of jet. The top the corsage is formed by a very deep and square "empiecement" of violine or dahlia velvet, embroidered with jet and set in with small pieces of guipure. A deep bertha of jetted lace [illegible] back and front, and ornaments the shoulders over the full upper sleeves of violine velvet. The lower sleeves are of the china crepe, also lightly embroidered with cordons like those ornamenting the skirt. This dress is most picturesque and beautiful, and is made for a well-known American beauty.

WINTER FASHIONS.

A lady correspondent of the "Standard" writes:—The season when we take to warm clothing is really with us, and the shop windows are filled with furs and fur-trimmed garments, thick, heavy cloths and corduroys, velvets and plushes; felt and velvet have succeeded straw, flowers, and lace at the milliners', and new models of ball gowns and opera cloaks herald the approach of the festive season. In furs, sable and sealskin take front rank. The more expensive sable always holds its own, season after season, with those who can afford to buy it, and this year sealskin is presented in so many attractive forms that it is again the most patronised fur of any. The effort to reinstate ermine is bearing fruit, the revival of old fashions helping to this end. Ermine capes, muffs, and borderings were dearly loved by our grandmothers; their old stores, carefully guarded from the ravages of moth, are being brought again into the light of day, and for ball wraps and opera cloaks are being made of great use. A really lovely cape is of pure ermine, arranged to fall in full folds from the shoulders. It is of the Henri II shape, with high outstanding collar, and is lined with white satin, thickly quilted. Another cape, shorter, and pointed front and back, has high shoulder pieces, and a roll collar. A very handsome sealskin circular cloak recently seen, is three-quarter length, and hangs in large full folds; it has an edging of sable tails round the shoulders from back to front, and a collar formed of sable, with head and tail in front; a sealskin toque trimmed to match being worn with it. The cloak is lined throughout with golden-brown satin, and furnished with inside pockets. This can be used for day or evening wear. Another sealskin has folds at the back only, these falling from a yoke of astrachan; the full high collar is of seal, with an edging of astrachan, the very full sleeves having cuffs of the deep-coloured fur; muff of sealskin edged like the collar and hat—a combination of the two furs. Furriers now make fur garments to fit as perfectly as cloth, the Winter wrap not being, as formerly, a shapeless, clumsy mass, but having quite as stylish an effect as a cloth or velvet coat. Old sealskin jackets are manipulated so cleverly by expert furriers that the joins in old and new skin employed to lengthen or enlarge are not to be detected. A wonderfully pretty sealskin coat is made quite tight-fitting, has a shoulder cape, high collar, and revers all combined, and wide, deep, turned-back cuffs on the gigot sleeves, the framing of fur round the face from the high collar being especially becoming to a young, bright complexion. Storm collars, as they are called, are seen now on most jackets, particularly those which are fur-trimmed. An astrachan and sealskin shoulder cape, with Marie Stuart collar, and shoulder frills, is somewhat of a novelty. It is short and full, and would make a very comfortable additional wrap for either walking or carriage wear.

A NICE WALKING GOWN.

A well-designed walking gown is in smoke grey diagonal cloth and silver fox fur. The skirt is bell-shaped, and banded with fur just above the edge; it clears the ground all round (long skirts for walking being, happily, quite "demodes"). The coat worn with it, of the same cloth, is close fitting, and three-quarter length; the cuffs, high collar, pleated revers, and front being edged with fur. The hat, of felt, matching the cloth in colour, has bows of velvet of a deeper shade, almost black, and shaded upstanding ostrich tips. This dress, carried out in brown cloth and beaver, or in black with astrachan, would be very successful; also in a deep shade of petunia with chinchilla—which lovely, but delicate, fur is again fashionable. A tan-coloured ribbed cloth costume, with large puffed sleeves and Empire belt in dark green velvet, the velvet toque having tan-coloured velvet bows thrust through with small silver daggers, is a French model. A Russian blouse walking costume in grey flannel molleton, trimmed with grey fox, is also worthy of notice. This form of dress is gaining ground, but the wearer requires to be tall and slight, as it has a great tendency to dwarf the figure, as well as thicken it. Double skirts and flounces are on the increase; there is, indeed, a growing movement in the direction of trimming skirts. It began with a bordering of fur or velvet; now we have three or more bands round the skirts. Flounces cut on the cross and unhemmed form the skirt of one morning gown; but they sit, as yet, very flat to the dress, not standing out from it in the old-fashioned style. This gown, which was of cloth and tailor-made, had a round velvet bodice with military loops to fasten it over a little neatly-tucked vest; two deep frills of the cloth round the neck made a sort of cape, falling into very graceful folds. A very handsome new model of a dinner gown, for a matron, is either of rich black silk, or of the new miroir [illegible] shades, with wide deep collar and front of net, embroidered in pearls or of old lace. The bodice is tight-fitting, pointed back and front, the sleeves full puffed and set away from, not on, the shoulders, and finished off with a deep frill of net or lace, whichever is used on the dress. The skirt is set in round the waist, in full wide gathers, and the train is in one with the skirt. The trimming is let in as a graduated front breadth, or panel narrowing towards the waist. This style of gown, being merely a revival of a bygone fashion, is well adapted to the use of old lace, in which the wide square collar, or cape, is most effective. The lace for front breadth, collar, and sleeves, should, of course, be all of the same kind. A mixture of laces of different kinds is never desirable, and, from an artistic point of view, quite inadmissible.

TEA GOWNS.

The Empire style is suitable for tea gowns. Cream woollen and blue black velvet are charmingly blended in one, the strong contrast being softened down by the pale blue cream and silver embroidery on the velvet yoke, which forms the front and back of the gown, the soft woollen material falling in pleats to the feet from beneath the yoke. The high pleated collar is of velvet, with cream silk lining, and the wide sleeves, much fulled at the top, have under sleeves of embroidered velvet, tight to the elbow, with cuffs hanging over the hand, cream silk showing as a lining.

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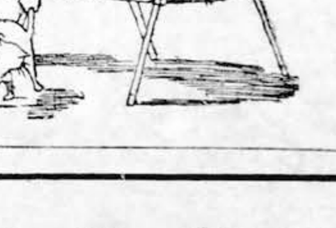

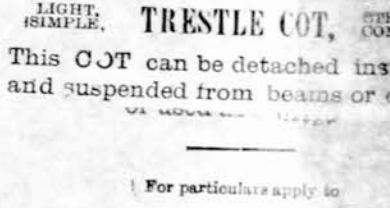

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